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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 293---78th Congress

Chapter 175-- 2d Session

H. R. 4133

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TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945. Provides for transfer of funds from agencies in this Department for expenses incurred in clearing checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections and rendering accounts thereof; refunds of processing and related taxes; Procurement Division, (1) $1,190,000, including an increase of $256,780 to cover the expansion of the procurement program, including warehousing and supply, proposed to be taken over from various executive agencies and centralized in the Procurement Division and $41,060 to enable the field service to check public utility contracts, (2) $6,250,000 for expenses in connection with the transportation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise disposing of supplies and equipment, (3) a limitation on prices which may be paid for typewriters, (4) authority for reconditioning and repair of surplus property and typewriters, and (5) rules regarding technique of payments to the general supply fund; Bureau of Accounts, $318,000; Rural Mail Delivery Service, $107,690,000; provides for transfers from the Post Office Department to other agencies for chemical investigation, etc.; and for telephone switchboards in buildings jointly serving two or more governmental agencies.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4133

December 3, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 4133. (Treasury Dept.)
December 10, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 4133. (Post Office Dept.)
February 4, 1944	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 4133. House Report 1076. Print of the bill as reported.
February 7, 1944	House debate began. pp. 1364-71, Vol. 90, Pt. 1. Bound Congressional Record.
February 8, 1944	Debate continued.
February 9, 1944	Debate continued.
February 10, 1944	Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
February 11, 1944	Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
March 1, 1944	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4133.
March 8, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4133 with amendments. Senate Report 727. Print of the bill as reported.
March 9, 1944	Debated and passed Senate as reported.
	Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
	Senate Conferees appointed.
March 10, 1944	House appointed Conferees.
March 30, 1944	House agreed to Conference Report. House Report 1314.
April 1, 1944	Senate agreed to Senate Report.
April 22, 1944	Approved. Public Law 293.

extension services to make investigations and certifications with respect to the need of the use of war prisoners and soldiers for the purposes of this act; that this act shall be retroactive to Feb. 1, 1944; and that $1,359,200 shall be available to WMC for the temporary migration of foreign workers for employment in industry essential to the preservation, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products, including the timber and lumber industries.

2. FLAXSEED IMPORTS. Passed without amendment H.J.Res. 231, to permit the importation free of duty of flaxseed from foreign countries during a period of 90 days (p. 1299).

3. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 4133, (H.Rept. 1076) (pp. 1273, 1303).

4. TAXATION. Received the conference report on H.R. 3687, the tax bill (pp. 1273-99).

5. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 7. Majority Leader McCormack, Mass., stated that the conference report on the tax bill and the farm labor conference report, if ready, would be taken up on Mon. before beginning the debate on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill which will be considered until disposed of. If there is still time, the State, Justice and Commerce appropriation bill will be in order for consideration. (pp. 1299-300.)

SENATE

6. COMMODITY CREDIT. Sen. Taft, Ohio, submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H.R. 3477, the CCC bill (p. 1242).

7. SOLDIERS' VOTE. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1612, (pp. 1244-72).

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. PERSONNEL; OVERTIME PAY. By Rep. Ramspeck, Ga., H.R. 4114, to amend Public Law 49, 78th Cong., the Overtime Pay Act, to provide for an overtime rate of 15% of the annual base pay as does not exceed $2900 for those whose salaries are $2,000 or more (Feb. 3).

9. HOUSING. By Sen. Byrd, Va., S.1696, to facilitate the liquidation of Home Owners' Loan Corporation through the transfer and cash sale of its assets to individuals and to local banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and other mortgage institutions. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 1241.)

10. TAXATION. By Rep. Newsome, Ala., H.R. 4135, to extend to Apr. 15, 1944, the time for filing income-tax returns. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 1303.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. MANPOWER MOBILIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bennett, Mich., criticizing the proposed national service bill (p. A623).
Sen. LaFollette, Wis., inserted a Labor editorial opposing national service legislation (p. A630).

12. TESTIMONY. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., inserted a Washington Post article favoring his bill, H.Res. 327, providing for regular periods in the House for heads of

Office of Budget and Finance 78th-2nd, No. 21
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 5, 1944, for actions of Friday, February 4, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FARM LABOR. Received the conference report on H.J.Res. 208 (pp. 1300-01).

As reported the bill provides $30,000,000 plus unexpended balances for expenditures by the War Food Administrator; that not less than $14,000,000 and not more than $18,500,000 shall be apportioned to the States for expenditure by the State extension services for the recruiting, etc., of domestic intrastate labor; a $100,000 limit (Senate figure) on the amount of funds to be allocated to the States which may be used for establishment of new labor-supply centers and limits the amount for any one center to $10,000 (Senate figure); that the amount for recruitment, etc., of interstate and foreign workers shall be available for expenditure by the War Food Administrator (Senate proposal) instead of by Extension (House proposal); for health and medical services for certain agricultural workers; for crediting the appropriation with the repayments from employers for advances to workers for sums due them by employers; for determination and payment of claims, not exceeding $50, of workers recruited in foreign countries; for a 1 1/2% limitation on administrative expenses and not more than $200,000 for obligations in the calendar year 1944; that the Administrator shall enter into agreements with the agricultural extension services of the land-grant colleges to furnish for interstate and foreign workers provision for health and medical services, training, subsistence, allowances, supervision, protection and shelter, maintenance of records, etc.; that the Administrator may terminate any agreement with a State extension service if necessary to carry out the terms of any treaty or international agreement in which the U.S. is a signatory; that U.S.-owned labor supply centers may be loaned to the States; that none of these funds shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional offices ("The conferees understand that such provision will not exclude the maintenance of field operational offices"); that receipts from the furnishing of subsistence to workers shall be credited to the appropriation and available for re-expenditure for replentishment of subsistence supplies and incident expenses; that workers may be used in the packing, canning, freezing, etc., of perishable or seasonal agricultural commotities in addition to fruits and vegetables; provides that the War Department shall utilize the services of the War Food Administrator and State

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1076

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

FEBRUARY 4, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4133]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for these Departments, the estimates for which are to be found: For the Treasury Department, on pages 631 to 671, inclusive, of the Budget; and for the Post Office Department, on pages 595 to 609, inclusive, of the same document. The Budget estimates under these Departments appear to be materially in excess of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. A very substantial part of this excess is accounted for by the additional amount necessary to be appropriated to take care of the several overtime pay acts. Appropriations have not been made up to the present time to care for the overtime pay obligations for the fiscal year 1944 and are, therefore, not reflected in the amounts extended in the Budget for that year. The Budget estimates for 1945, however, do include amounts necessary to cover the overtime pay and this accounts, as has been noted, for a very large portion of the apparent increase in the 1945 Budget estimates over the 1944 appropriations.

The foregoing discussion respecting the comparative amounts of the appropriations and obligations for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget

estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945 is more graphically set out in the following table:

	1944	Budget for 1945	Bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in bill compared with 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in bill compared with Budget estimate
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
On basis of actual appropriation for 1944	$217,903,040	$227,439,400	$212,822,089	−$5,020,951	−$14,557,311
On basis of obligations for 1944	246,624,679	227,439,400	212,882,089	−33,742,590	−14,557,311
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT					
On basis of actual appropriation for 1944	899,978,335	1,113,923,990	1,105,697,583	+205,719,248	−8,226,407
On basis of obligations for 1944	1,084,759,335	1,113,923,990	1,105,697,583	+20,938,248	−8,226,407
TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS COMBINED					
On basis of actual appropriation for 1944	1,117,881,375	1,341,363,390	1,318,519,672	+200,698,297	−22,783,718
On basis of obligations for 1944	1,331,384,014	1,341,363,390	1,318,519,672	−12,804,342	−22,783,718

RECLASSIFICATION IN THE FIELD SERVICE

A number of the agencies appropriated for in this bill, have presented requests for increases in their appropriations to cover the cost of the reclassification of certain positions in the field service. The committee is informed by representatives of these services that other agencies in the Government have classified similar positions in grades paying higher salaries and they find they are unable to keep their employees, who are naturally attracted by the offers of higher pay in other agencies for the same work. While the law governing reclassifications places the final authority for the making of such reclassifications for positions in the District of Columbia exclusively in the Civil Service Commission, it has dispersed this authority and responsibility with respect to reclassifications in the field service among the heads of the several departments and agencies. The natural result of such a law is a reasonable degree of uniformity in the matter of reclassifications in the departmental service, but a very wide variance in reclassifications in the field service. This condition promotes a very unhealthy competition among the departments for personnel, which is especially acute during periods of manpower shortage such as the present. It not only promotes confusion among the various field services, resulting from the constant transfer of employees from one service to another, but it creates a constant upward trend in salary levels in the implementation of this competition among the several departments. The committee believes the appropriate legislative committee of the House should give careful study to the unsatisfactory situation in the field service resulting from the provisions of the existing law with a view of bringing about suitable amendment of the law to remedy this situation.

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The accompanying bill carries a total of $212,882,089 of direct appropriations, together with indefinite appropriations, the estimated obligations under which are in the sum of $795,735,000, and a reappro-

priation for which the estimated obligations will be $3,491,500. These sums aggregate $1,012,108,589. The Budget has requested a total in direct appropriations of $227,439,400; indefinite appropriations, the total obligations for which are estimated at $795,735,000; and a reappropriation, the estimated obligations under which is $3,491,500, or an aggregate of $1,026,665,900. The amount recommended is $14,557,311 below the Budget estimate and this reduction occurs entirely in the items recommended for direct appropriations. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 include $217,903,040 of direct appropriations, a reappropriation of $3,576,500 and indefinite appropriations, the estimated total obligations under which aggregate $405,170,000, or a grand total for 1944 of $626,649,540. The aggregate total recommended in the bill of $1,012,108,589 is therefore $385,459,049 in excess of the appropriations for 1944. This excess over 1944 is accounted for altogether in the two indefinite appropriations "Internal revenue refunds" and "Refunds and drawbacks" under the Customs Bureau, since the direct appropriations in the bill are $5,020,951 below the 1944 appropriations, and the reappropriation is reduced by $85,000.

Coming now to the direct appropriations, the total of $212,882,089 carried in the bill is $5,020.951 under the appropriations for 1944 and $14,557,311 below the Budget estimates for 1945. The total figure just given for appropriations for 1944 does not include the amounts yet to be appropriated on account of overtime pay. The supplemental estimates for these appropriations in the sum of approximately $30,000,000 are now pending and since the overtime pay is a matter of law, the pending estimates may, with safety, be added to the appropriations already made for 1944 and when so added will bring the obligations for the current fiscal year to $246,624,679. Thus, the total of the direct appropriations carried in the bill is $33,742,590 below the total estimated obligations for 1944.

Permanent appropriations: In addition to the activities appropriated for in the regular bill there exist permanent appropriations administered by this Department, the estimated obligations for which in 1945 aggregate $5,455,255,993; a sum which is $2,098,189,555 in excess of the permanent appropriations for 1944. These appropriations cover such items as interest on the public debt, the sinking fund, expenses of loans, etc.

Trust funds: In addition to the foregoing, there exist trust funds administered by this Department. These are funds which do not belong to the Government, do not proceed from appropriations out of the Federal Treasury, but consist of such items as the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, the unemployment trust fund, etc. The total disbursements of these trust funds during the fiscal year 1943 were estimated in the sum of $4,418,723,691, as compared with similar disbursements for the fiscal year 1944 of $3,076,564,029. The 1945 amount for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund is $2,798,746,207, as compared with the 1944 amount for the same item of $1,499,595,074. For the unemployment trust fund, the 1945 disbursements are estimated at $1,619,823,904, as compared with $1,574,863,371 in 1944.

All the foregoing items are set forth in tabular form at the end of this report.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Salaries: The Budget estimate of $437,000 for salaries in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury has been reduced to $422,692. This decrease represents a reduction in the number of messengers assigned to the Secretary's office from 27 to 18. The committee believes that the number of messengers now assigned to this office is excessive, compared to the number of executive personnel served by them. Seven of the present force of messengers are on assignment from "Expenses of loans" and their compensation is paid from that appropriation. The committee has, therefore, reduced the number of employees on the Secretary's roll from 20 to 11, and has made the reduction of $14,308, represented by the salaries of the messengers disallowed. The committee has not disturbed the assignment of the 7 messengers from "Expenses of loans" but has incorporated a provision limiting to 18 the number of messengers which may be on duty in the office of the Secretary.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: The Budget estimate for this item is in the sum of $32,000, which the committee has cut to $25,000 on the basis that expenditures for 1943 were only $22,820.

Foreign Funds Control: The bill includes $4,250,000 for Foreign Funds Control, which sum is $250,000 below the Budget estimate, but is $424,153 above the total estimated obligations for 1944. The Budget increase is on account of the expansion of the work of this office in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property control, and related functions administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States. These functions are already being exercised in north Africa and the occupied portions of Italy. It is believed, of course, the occupied territory will be greatly enlarged during the fiscal year 1945. The function of the Foreign Funds Control in connection with the military occupation of territory is to move in immediately behind such occupation and to cooperate with the military forces in the many requisite activities, such as the establishment of a satisfactory medium of exchange for the use of our troops as relating to the country occupied; to seize upon and freeze any of the securities or credits in the local institutions of enemy countries; to eliminate trade and communication with the enemy by the newly won areas, and to perform, generally, for the areas occupied, to the extent essential for military operations, and for the implementation of the strategy of the high command in the conduct of the war, functions comparable to those performed by the Treasury Department here in the United States for the protection and the advancement of the interests of its government and its people.

The action of the committee in making this slight reduction of $250,000 under the Budget estimate is not for the purpose of hamstringing this very important function, but it is a function the appropriation requirements for which are most difficult to forecast, and the committee feels assured that the Department will go along under the reduced amount, and if developments during the next fiscal year indicate a serious insufficiency, the Department, of course, will present the matter to the Budget Bureau and to the Congress at that time, when a more intelligent appraisal of the requirements can be had.

Division of Tax Research: The committee has granted $169,295 for the Division of Tax Research. This sum is a reduction of $21,555,

representing the disallowance by the committee of four employees where the positions are now vacant. These positions include one assistant director, P–7, at $6,500; two P–6 positions at $5,600; and one CAF–3, at $1,620.

Division of Research and Statistics: The bill includes $181,500 for the Division of Research and Statistics, a reduction of $20,000 under the Budget estimate and of $19,204 under the total estimated obligations for 1944.

Office of the General Counsel: The Budget estimate for the General Counsel's Office is in the sum of $167,400, and the committee has allowed $150,000, a reduction under the Budget of $17,400.

Division of Personnel: The Budget estimate for the Division of Personnel is in the sum of $217,000, which is $25,505 above the total estimated obligations for 1944. The Budget increase included an estimate for 12 new positions representing an increase in salaries of $20,320. These new positions were requested in connection with the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1944, but were not allowed. The Committee has disallowed the present budget estimate for these new positions for 1945 and has approved an appropriation of $191,495, being the estimated total of the 1944 obligations.

Office of Chief Clerk: The Budget estimate for this item is $361,000, and the bill provides $345,000, a reduction of $16,000 under the Budget estimate. The estimate contemplated the addition of two new positions, one, that of executive assistant at $3,500, and one new position of assistant clerk at $1,620. The committee approve the new position of executive assistant at $3,500 within the limitations of the appropriation granted.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses: The bill includes $250,000 for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, which is a reduction of $10,000 below the Budget estimate.

Printing and binding: The Budget estimate of $26,600 for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, except such bureaus and offices as are otherwise specifically provided for in the bill, has been reduced to $24,000. It is noted that the actual obligations under this item for the fiscal year 1943 is but $23,895.

Custody of Treasury buildings: The bill includes $580,000 for the salaries of the operating force for the superintendent of Treasury buildings. This sum represents a reduction of $14,600 below the Budget, and of $10,979 below the estimated obligations for 1944. It is noted, however, that there are nine existing vacancies on this force and the committee believes the sums granted will be sufficient.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: The Budget estimate for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Accounts is in the sum of $857,900. The committee has granted $830,000. This represents a disallowance by the committee of the estimated increase of $23,540 for additional positions, plus a further cut of $4,360.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: The Budget estimate for this item is $700,000. The committee has allowed $675,000, a reduction of $25,000 below the Budget estimate and of $127,747 below the total estimated obligations for 1944. The reduction under 1944 is due to the omission of the nonrecurring item for equipment amounting to $36,520, and to the reduction of $63,500 in the item

for printing and binding. This appropriation is for carrying out the provisions of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, under which income-tax deductions made by employers are deposited with Federal Reserve banks and by them transmitted periodically to the internal revenue collector. Most of this appropriation goes to the Federal Reserve banks as reimbursement for salaries and expenses in connection with these operations.

Printing and binding: The committee has allowed $32,000 for printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, which is a reduction of $3,000 under the Budget estimate. It is noted, however, that the actual obligations for the fiscal year 1943 amount to but $32,750.

Recoinage of silver coins: The bill includes $200,000 for the recoinage of silver coins, a reduction of $50,000 under the Budget estimate. The actual obligations for the fiscal year 1943 total $220,077.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: The bill includes $20,000 for the relief of the indigent in Alaska, which is a reduction of $5,000 under the Budget estimate. The amount of $20,000 carried in the bill is, however, the amount of the estimated receipts. There is at present excess of receipts over appropriations of $15,200.16.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: The Budget requested that this appropriation be changed from a definite appropriation to an indefinite appropriation. The committee has rejected the Budget request in this respect, and has provided an appropriation in the definite sum of $75,000. Under the proposed indefinite appropriation the Budget had set up the estimated obligations for 1945 in the sum of $100,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: As in the foregoing item, the Budget requested a change in the form of this appropriation from a definite to an indefinite appropriation. The committee has likewise rejected Budget request in this matter, and has provided a definite appropriation of $15,000, which is the amount of the estimated obligations set up by the Budget for the proposed indefinite appropriation and is likewise the amount granted for this appropriation for the fiscal year 1944.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: The committee has granted an appropriation of $3,750,000 for this item, which is a reduction of $250,000 below the Budget estimate, and which is an increase of $377,508 above the total estimated obligations for 1944. The function of this Division under Executive Order No. 6166, issued pursuant to the Reorganization Act of March 20, 1933, is to disburse the moneys of the executive branch of the Government, a function formerly performed in the several departments and establishments. Subsequent Executive orders have excepted from the original provision disbursing functions under the jurisdiction of the War Department, the Navy Department, United States marshals, and postal disbursements.

During the fiscal year 1943, the Division processed a total of 53,857,832 items of collections, disbursements, and War Savings bonds. In 1944 it is estimated the number of items processed will be 62,092,800, and in 1945, 64,252,800. This work has been done at an average cost of 6.34 cents per item.

The bill includes $82,500 for printing and binding for the Division of Disbursement, a reduction of $6,500 under the Budget estimate and of $22,296 under the total estimated obligations for 1944. Savings under this item are being effected through the use of card checks.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: The bill includes $5,900,000 for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of the Public Debt, which is $1,100,000 below the Budget estimate and $261,600 below the total estimated obligations for 1944. The amount granted represents a very substantial cut in this item, but the committee acted in the light of the report of its special investigating staff which pointed out the possibilities of very substantial savings in this Bureau through the adoption of mechanical labor-saving devices. A portion of the savings indicated would result, according to the investigators' report, from the adoption of the recommendation made by the Bureau's own committee, after a 5-month study in 1940, into the operations of the Office of the Register of the Treasury, looking toward the elimination of the duplication of records kept elsewhere. Introduction of modern machine methods of keeping records would, according to the investigators' report, achieve further substantial savings. It is the intention of the committee that the Bureau shall undertake to live within the amount of the appropriation granted, through the adoption of these labor-saving measures, and if it be found that additional equipment is required for this purpose, that the Bureau shall submit the necessary estimates for the purchase of such equipment to the Budget and to the Congress.

Printing and binding: The committee has allowed $65,000 for printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, a reduction of $5,000 under the Budget estimate.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of $929,000 for distinctive paper for United States securities. This sum is $312,431 below the total estimated obligations for 1944, and this saving is represented by the reduced expenditures for distinctive paper and for the cost of its transportation. Purchases during 1943 and 1944 are somewhat in excess of the Government's needs, and has resulted in the building up of reserve stocks which at the end of the fiscal year 1944, will be 44,600,000 sheets. Under the Budget estimate for 1945, the purchases of paper will be materially reduced and it is estimated that by the end of the fiscal year 1945 the reserve stock will have been reduced to approximately 26,000,000 sheets, which is about what the reserve ought to be. There were purchased in the fiscal year 1943, 171,700,000 sheets; in 1944, the purchases will amount to 169,000,000 sheets; and in 1945, the purchases, under the Budget estimate, will amount to 138,300,000 sheets.

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended," authorizes the expenditure of one-fifth of 1 percent of bonds and war savings certificates sold and one-tenth of 1 percent of notes issued to cover the administrative costs of making the loans. There has been carried in the bill in recent years an express limitation of the amount of such indefinite appropriation which may be expended for this purpose. These expenditures apply to the operations arising in connection with the public-debt issues, from the time issued until the close of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such issues were made. Thereafter, the expenses of such operations are payable only from the regu-

lar appropriation for the public debt carried elsewhere in this bill. The Budget estimate for the limitation for the fiscal year 1945 is in the sum of $112,500,000. The committee has allowed $109,500,000, a reduction of $3,000,000 under the Budget estimate. The sum allowed is likewise a reduction of $1,080,250 under the total estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1944.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: The bill includes $4,075,000 for salaries in the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, which is a reduction of $162,219 under the Budget estimate and of $554,661 under the total estimated obligations for 1944. This reduction under the Budget is predicated on the existing status of recruitment in this office, which is materially below the authorized establishment. Nearly 75 percent of the salary requirements from this appropriation represent expenditures necessary in connection with the payment of checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. It is contemplated that the volume of the checks to be serviced from these funds will increase from 265,000,000 in number in 1944 to 310,000,000 in 1945. However, the cost of these operations has been greatly reduced through the substitution of punched card checks payable through the Federal Reserve banks as agents of the Treasurer of the United States, in the place of paper checks paid in Washington.

Contingent expenses: The bill includes $400,000 for contingent expenses for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, which is $112,781 below the Budget estimate.

Salaries (reimbursable): The bill includes $85,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in redeeming Federal Reserve notes. Expenditures under this appropriation will be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks. The sum granted is $7,000 below the Budget estimate but is $7,135 above the total estimated obligations for 1944.

Printing and binding: The bill includes $115,000 for printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer which is a reduction of $12,000 under the Budget estimate, but which is $17,000 above the total estimated obligations for 1944.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: The bill includes $25,500,000 for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Customs, which is a reduction of $500,000 under the Budget and of $132,200 under the total estimated obligations for 1944. The amount granted is deemed sufficient to carry on the work of the Bureau of Customs at its present level or better. There are 31 vacancies in the Washington staff where the normal number of vacancies should be under 10, and 473 vacancies in the field, as against a normal of 300.

Refunds and draw-backs: The budget has proposed that this appropriation be changed from a definite to an indefinite appropriation and the committee has approved this recommendation, since these refunds are unavoidable. The definite appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 is in the sum of $19,000,000. Under the Budget estimate for an indefinite appropriation for 1945 there has been set up an estimated total obligation of $14,000,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The bill includes $135,400,000 for salaries and expenses in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This sum is a reduction of $9,500,000 below the Budget estimate, but is an increase of $263,825 over the total estimated obligations for 1944. The work of this Bureau has experieneed a phenomenal growth in the last 2 or 3 years, due primarily to the greatly inereased number of income taxpayers resulting from the current income-tax law and to the very greatly inereased volume of work ineident to the administration of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 and other recent legislation. Appropriations to provide for the increased level of work brought about by the factors just mentioned, have been made for the fiscal year 1944, and only slightly greater appropriations will be required to carry on the work during the fiscal year 1945. The increase in the volume of the work of this Bureau is refleeted in the faet that the total personnel for the fiscal year 1943 was approximately 33,000; that for 1944 is approximately 44,000; and for 1945, the Budget estimates eontemplate over 48,000 employees. The total amount of the internal-revenue receipts for the past 3 years is also indicative of the inereased funetion. In 1942 those reeeipts amounted to $13,047,000,000; for 1943 they were $22,000,000,000; and for 1944, they are expected to reach the sum of $41,000,000,000.

Refunds and payments of proeessing and related taxes: The bill earries a reappropriation of an indefinite sum out of the unexpended balance of the funds previously appropriated under this head to provide for the refunds and repayments during the fiseal year 1945. The presenl unexpended balance amounts to $4,459,389, and the estimated amount of the refunds during 1945 is $3,491,500. The obligations under this item are being rapidly closed out. It is possible all claims will be liquidated during the fiscal year 1945, and in any event, it is expeeted that eomplete liquidation will be achieved out of the unexpended balanee of the last previous appropriation, and that no further appropriation of money will be required.

Refunding internal-revenue eolleetions: The bill includes an indefinite appropriation for refunding internal-revenue collections as provided by law, the estimated disbursements for whieh for the fiscal year 1945 are estimated to be $781,620,000. This compares with $386,170,000 for 1944 and $59,965,127 for 1943. The extraordinary increase in these repayments eontemplated for 1945 is due to the same two faetors mentioned in connection with the increase in internal-revenue collections, namely, the greatly inereased number of income taxpayers and the application of the provisions of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: The bill ineludes $1,338,467 for salaries and expenses in the Bureau of Nareoties. This sum is $44,533 less than the Budget estimate. The reduction represents the additional cost of the proposed realloeation to grade 9, at an entrance salary of $3,200 each, of 10 inspeetors now in grade 8, and 105 inspeetors now in grade 7. The committee has disallowed these proposed reallocations and has granted the balance of the Budget estimate, which is an inerease of $9,451 above the total estimated obligations for 1944.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Salaries and expenses: The bill includes $10,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This sum is a reduction of $750,000 under the Budget and of $360,800 under the total estimated obligations for 1944. The Bureau reported current difficulties in securing skilled workmen. For example, while the number of authorized positions is 8,399, the number now employed is only 7,900, or a shortage of 499. The committee believes these difficulties will continue through the fiscal year 1945 and feels assured that the amount granted will be as much as the Bureau will be able to obligate. In addition to its regular appropriation, this Bureau has available large sums transferred from other departments for reimbursements for services performed. For example, the total of such reimbursements actually used in the fiscal year 1943 was $12,167,031; for 1944, the estimated total is $15,915,824; and for 1945, $15,002,511.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: The Budget estimate for this item is in the sum of $1,673,000. This sum includes an increase of $43,910 for reclassification of enforcement officers. It was proposed to reallocate 152 positions from CAF–8, entrance salary $2,900, to CAF–9, entrance salary $3,200. The committee has disallowed the reallocations and has provided an appropriation of $1,629,090. The sum allowed is $6,500 below the total estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1944.

White House Police: The bill includes $300,000 for the pay of White House Police. This sum is $13,000 below the Budget estimate. The reduction is predicated upon the difficulties in replacing men taken from the force for service in the military branch of the Government.

Guard force, Treasury buildings: The bill includes $600,000 for salaries and expenses of the guard force in Treasury buildings, which is a reduction of $26,000 under the Budget and of $11,843 under the total estimated obligations for 1944. It is, however, $50,616 above the annual rate of expenditure for the first 4 months of 1944. Since there are no new buildings coming within the jurisdiction of this force, and the Budget does not contemplate any increase in the number of guards, and since there are now a number of vacancies on the roll, the committee believes that the sums granted will be sufficient to care for this activity during the next fiscal year.

Printing and binding: The bill provides $7,000 for printing and binding for the Secret Service Division. This is a reduction of $4,500 below the Budget estimate, but is an increase of $3,000 above the appropriation and the total estimated obligation for 1944

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: The bill provides an appropriation of $5,500,000 for this item, which is a reduction of $375,000 below the Budget estimate and of $108,755 under the total estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1944.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: The bill includes an appropriation of $1,190,000 for salaries and expenses for the Procurement Division, a reduction of $100,000 under the Budget and an increase of $220,394 over the total estimated obligations for 1944. The Budget estimate included an increase of $256,780 for personnel, to cover the general expansion of the procurement program, including warehousing and supply, proposed to be taken over from the various executive agencies and centralized in the Procurement Division. Among the new activities estimated for, was one involving an increase of $41,060 to enable the Division to extend to the field its service in checking Government contracts with the public utilities with a view to bringing about reductions in the rates charged the Government for the utilities. There was also included an item of $26,740 for pay of 7 employees in the Legal Division, who have heretofore been paid from the lend-lease appropriations, but were engaged on work for the Procurement Division. Under the Budget estimate the salaries of these employees will be paid from this appropriation with a corresponding reduction in the appropriation from which transferred. There was also included an item of $2,090 for the proposed additional work load of 1.2 man-years in the Finance Division, in connection with the audit and payment of bills. The salaries of 6 employees in the Personnel Division, totaling $12,730, heretofore paid from other funds, is provided for in the Budget to be paid from the salaries and expenses appropriation of the Procurement Division with corresponding reduction in the other funds. A similar transfer from the lend-lease funds for the salaries of 9 employees in the Budget and Administrative Planning Division is being eliminated for 1945, and the salaries, totaling $20,820, are to be paid from this appropriation, together with an additional sum of $7,240 for 4 new employees. Other transfers from the appropriation for Federal property utilization carried in this bill and from the lend-lease appropriations, totaling $146,100, representing the supervision of the complete procurement program, account for the remainder of the expansion. While the amount granted in the bill is $100,000 below the Budget estimate, the committee believes that the increases granted above the 1944 base should enable the Division to carry out the expanded program to the extent it is able to do so under the general manpower shortage conditions.

Federal property utilization: The bill includes $6,250,000 for expenses in connection with the transportation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise disposing of supplies and equipment. This amount is $1,000,000 below the Budget estimate and $719,242 below the total estimated obligations for 1944. While this is a substantial cut, the committee believes that this function should be kept within the amount granted in the bill. However, should the volume of work expand as indicated in the testimony it might, the committee will, of course, give consideration to any necessary requests for a supplemental appropriation.

Printing and binding: The bill includes $150,000 for printing and binding, a reduction of $10,000 under the Budget estimate, but the same amount as will be obligated during the current fiscal year.

TITLE II.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The accompanying bill carries a grand total of $1,105,697,583 for the Department and field. This sum represents a reduction of $8,226,407 under the Budget estimate. It represents an increase of $205,719,248 above the total of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. However, there remain to be appropriated for the current fiscal year very substantial sums on account of overtime pay and of a general increase in postal business over that which was contemplated at the time the regular bill was enacted last session, so that the total estimated obligations for 1944 under the deficiency appropriations yet required to be enacted bring the grand total of obligations for the current fiscal year to $1,084,759,335, and the amount recommended in the bill for 1945 exceeds the estimated total 1944 obligations by only $20,938,248.

The increase in postal business referred to in the foregoing paragraph has resulted in bringing the expenditures of the Department within postal revenues for the first time in 24 years. The surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, is in the sum of $1,332,849, and this sum has been placed in the Treasury and is there available for other uses of the Government. In addition to the surplus just referred to, consideration should also be given to the free services rendered by the Department, amounting in value, for the fiscal year 1943, to the estimated sum of $122,343,000. These free services include penalty mailings, letters mailed by men in the military service, etc. Last year there was allowed a special appropriation of $50,000 for the purpose of making studies of postal rates, cost accounting and cost ascertainment procedures. The Postmaster General reports that these studies are in an excellent state of progress as a result of which the Department now has at hand information which will enable Congress to legislate judiciously on matters relating to the Postal Service. The registered, money order, special delivery, insured, and c. o. d. services have been operating at substantial losses and it is expected that the information assembled by the special consultants employed under the special appropriation granted last year will point the way toward the placing of these services on a more nearly self-supporting basis. Studies are also being made of the parcel-post rates, second- and third-class postal rates, and penalty mailings. The Budget request does not contemplate the continuation of this special appropriation during the fiscal year 1945. On the other hand, it is contemplated that the entire amount granted for this year will not be required and that the expenditures thereunder may be less than $35,000.

INCREASES IN POSTAL BUSINESS

In almost every vital branch of the Postal Service there have been very marked increases in the volume of business. This is the natural result of the war effort. Information submitted to the committee at the hearing covering postal service at 202 of the larger post offices, representing approximately 80 percent of the postal business for the entire country, shows, for example, that during the months July to November 1943 stamp sales increased over the corresponding period for the previous year by 20 percent; domestic money orders issued increased in amount by 28.58 percent; domestic money orders paid

at local offices increased by 20.15 percent; the number of domestic insured articles increased by 16.59 percent; the number of sacks of parcel post dispatched increased by 5.18 percent; the number of pieces of parcel post dispatched outside pouches by 17.59 percent; the total number of all pouches received increased by 9.96 percent; and the total number of all pouches dispatched increased by 10.63 percent. These are but a few of the items covered in the report but they reflect quite accurately the great increase in the postal business as a whole.

Appropriations to meet the requirements occasioned by the increase in postal business discussed in the foregoing paragraph have to a large extent already been made or will shortly be made under deficiency appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1944. With some exceptions, the Budget estimates for this Department for the fiscal year 1945 are predicated on projecting into the next fiscal year the full annual rate of expenditure established under the appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. There are certain items requiring certain increases above the base just mentioned and these will be discussed in the following portions of this report.

REDUCTIONS UNDER BUDGET ESTIMATES

The committee prepared the accompanying bill with complete cognizance of the necessity and the importance of reducing all Government expenditures to the lowest possible point consistent with adequate service to the war effort. Almost every item in the bill has been reduced below the Budget estimate. These reductions were, many of them, based on the inability of the Department to recruit the personnel necessary to enlarge the work. The committee inquired with respect to each item, the status of current recruitment. It was found that by reason of losses to the military service—and the Post Office Department has followed the policy of requesting no deferments whatever—and to war industry, the Department, generally, is recruited substantially below the level of current appropriations. It is not believed that this situation will be remedied at any time during the fiscal year 1945, and the reduced amounts recommended in the accompanying bill are predicated upon the assumption that the Department would not be able to expend larger sums if granted.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

Office of First Assistant Postmaster General: The bill carries $787,500 for the Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, which is $21,349 above the estimated total of obligations for the fiscal year 1944 and is $50,000 below the Budget estimate. The Budget increase was for the purpose of providing the full-year cost of 36 new positions contemplated under the supplemental appropriation contained in the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill for 1944, and for 19 additional positions at the basic rate of $1,620 for the fiscal year 1945. It was found that present recruitment is substantially below the 36 additional positions already granted for the current year, and the committee has assumed a comparable lag in the filling of vacancies through the end of the fiscal year 1945 and believes that the reduced amount provided in the bill will supply this Office with all the money it can possibly spend.

Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General: The bill includes an appropriation of $648,100 for the Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, which is a reduction of $5,000 under the Budget estimate. The amount granted, however, is $7,460 in excess of the total estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1944 and is considerably better than the rate of expenditure during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General: The bill includes $1,013,000 for the Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, a reduction of $20,000 under the Budget estimate, but an increase of $57,000 over the total amount of the estimated obligations for 1944. This Office is considerably underrecruited at the present time, there being 12 vacancies, and the amount granted in the bill is believed to be as much or more than can possibly be obligated under present conditions.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General: The Budget estimate for the Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is in the sum of $564,000. This estimate was based upon an original personnel ceiling of 199. However, the Budget Bureau has recently lowered this ceiling to 195, and the committee recommends a reduction of $4,000 under the Budget estimate. The amount granted is slightly in excess of the total estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1944.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department: The committee has recommended an appropriation of $140,000 for the Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, a reduction of $15,700 under the Budget estimate and under the estimated total obligations for 1944. As in all other offices of the Department, recruitment is lagging in the Office of the Solicitor. The present number of employees on the roll is 37, there being 7 vacancies. Under recruiting conditions, it is believed the amount carried in the bill will be sufficient to take care of all the needs of this office.

Office of the Chief Inspector: The Budget estimate for the Office of the Chief Inspector involves a substantial increase predicated upon the Budget request for an increase of 150 additional inspectors in the field. Corresponding Budget increases obtain in the items for traveling and miscellaneous expenses, and for clerks at division headquarters under the Office of the Chief Inspector. There are now 799 inspectors on the rolls. The committee has allowed but 10 of the 150 additional inspectors requested by the Budget, and has allowed such increases in the Office of the Chief Inspector in Washington and the other field activities coming under that Office as are proportionate to the allowance made for the 10 additional inspectors. The bill includes an appropriation of $341,233 for the Office in Washington as contrasted with the Budget estimate of $375,000; the appropriation allowed for salaries of inspectors in the field is $3,154,711 as against the Budget estimate of $3,600,000; for traveling and miscellaneous expenses, the bill carries $962,133, for which the Budget estimate is $1,129,100, and for clerks at headquarters, the amount carried in the bill is $1,026,716, as against a Budget estimate of $1,150,000. The bill carries the customary amount of $55,000 for payment of rewards for detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, etc.

Bureau of Accounts: The Budget estimate for the Bureau of Accounts is $336,000. This estimate does not include the special item of $50,000 granted last year for employment of temporary con-

sultants provided for the purpose of making studies of postal rates, cost accounting, and cost-ascertainment procedures. These studies will be completed during the current year and at an estimated saving of approximately $15,000 under the $50,000 granted. The committee has recommended a cut of $36,000 under the Budget estimate, leaving an appropriation as carried in the bill of $300,000. This office has been seriously hampered by reason of its inability to fill vacancies, there being 34 unfilled positions at the present time. Undoubtedly, this condition will continue during the fiscal year 1945 and the amount granted in the bill is undoubtedly sufficient to care for all the needs of the Bureau.

Printing and binding for the Post Office Department: The Budget estimate for printing and binding is in the sum of $1,395,000. The committee has reduced this amount in the accompanying bill to $1,350,000, which is the amount of the total estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1944.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—FIELD SERVICE

Compensation to postmasters: The bill includes $65,800,000 for compensation to the 42,680 postmasters in the service. This sum is a reduction of $509,000 under the Budget estimate. Compensation to postmasters, under the law, is based on the amount of business for the prior calendar year. These figures are not now available and will not be ready until about the 1st of April. Consequently, the Budget estimate is a matter of conjecture. The total estimated obligations for this item for the fiscal year 1944 amount to but $63,850,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: The committee has rejected the Budget proposal to merge the appropriation for compensation to assistant postmasters with that for clerks, first- and second-class post offices. It is believed desirable to keep this appropriation separate so the Congress may know at all times the number of assistant postmasters in the service. The total number of possible appointments to the position of assistant postmaster is 5,700; the number of authorized positions is 3,444, and the number of positions actually filled is 3,239. The amount carried in the bill, $11,128,500, is predicated upon the maintenance of the force of assistant postmasters at its present number.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: The Budget estimate for clerks at first- and second-class post offices, after deducting the amount included therein for compensation to assistant postmasters (see foregoing paragraph), is $309,970,500, and that amount has been included in the accompanying bill.

Contract station service: The Budget estimate of $2,825,000, for contract station service has been reduced in the accompanying bill to $2,700,000. This sum is based on the rate of expenditure for this service for the first 4 months of the current fiscal year plus an additional $450,000 for new stations and increased service.

Unusual conditions: The bill includes the recommendation of $800,000 for this appropriation as against a Budget estimate of $862,500. This appropriation is for the purpose of taking care of the various unusual situations arising from time to time in the Postal Service, occasioning an increase in business by reason of such factors

as harvest season, public-works construction, Christmas mail, military mail, etc. This activity has experienced a mushroom growth during the past 10 years; there being an appropriation for this purpose in 1935 in the sum of $45,000, and $750,000 for the fiscal year 1943. The committee realizes that unusual conditions obtain to a much greater degree during times such as the present, but believes that some check should be imposed upon the rapid growth of this appropriation and has therefore made the reduction above indicated.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: The committee has recommended in the accompanying bill a reduction of $100,000 under the Budget estimate of $2,920,000 for this item. The amount granted is $43,500 above the total estimated obligations for 1944. This appropriation covers the cost of such items as telephone and telegraph service, janitor service, cleaning service, etc. The Budget estimate is predicated upon a total force of more than 2,700. Difficulties in recruiting which are common to all branches of the Government service, together with the nature of the items comprising this estimate, indicate the Department should have no difficulty in absorbing the cut imposed by the committee.

Village Delivery Service: The Budget estimate for Village Delivery Service is in the sum of $1,700,000. At the hearings it was disclosed that since the preparation of the Budget, 185 offices under Village Delivery Service, involving 213 carriers, have gone up to city-delivery status, which will relieve this appropriation to the extent of $439,000. The committee has therefore reduced the Budget estimate by that amount and has included in the bill the sum of $1,261,000.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: The bill includes $1,670,000 for carfare and bicycle allowance, which is a reduction of $60,900 under the Budget estimate but which is only $900 less than the total of the estimated obligations for 1944. This appropriation for 1943 had an unobligated balance of $108,196. It is believed the Department will be able to carry on this service under the appropriation granted.

City-delivery carriers: The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of $199,000,000 for city-delivery carriers, which is $4,270,400 in excess of the total estimated obligations for 1944. However, it is contemplated that the increased postal business will necessitate the addition of 400 new carriers for 1945, and the committee has therefore allowed the full amount of the Budget estimate.

Special-delivery fees: The bill includes $15,750,000 for special-delivery fees. While this is $990,000 below the Budget estimate of $16,740,000, it is considerably in excess of the rate of expenditure during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year. The Department reports that this is a very popular service and has grown very rapidly in recent years. It is a service, however, which is conducted at a loss, the known losses being for the fiscal year 1942, $576,000, and for 1943, $3,280,000. It is felt by the Department that the fees for this service should be increased to the point where it will be self-sustaining, and the Department is preparing to lay before the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads full information on the subject for whatever remedial action the committee wishes to initiate.

Rural Delivery Service: The committee has allowed the Budget estimate of $103,315,000 for the Rural Delivery Service. This sum

is but $579,740 in excess of the total estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1944.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—FIELD SERVICE

The activities under the jurisdiction of the Second Assistant Postmaster General relate to the transportation of the mail from the point of origin to the several local post offices, or to the countries to which the mail may be addressed. In accomplishing this transportation almost every known means of conveyance is utilized. These include the railways, the airplanes, steamboats, motorboats, motor vehicles, electric cars, and by horseback and dog teams in some remote places.

With the exception of the star route and air-mail service for Alaska, the foreign mail transportation, and the foreign air-mail transportation, the Budget estimates for which are even with the total estimated obligations for 1944, the Budget estimates for these services are slightly although not materially, in excess of the total estimated obligations for 1944. With the exception of the Star Route Service where the committee has imposed a reduction under the Budget of $203,000 and of the domestic air-mail transportation where the committee cut below the Budget is $2,312,000, the committee has granted the Budget estimate for all the items under the Second Assistant Postmaster General. The items where the committee has imposed cuts are discussed below. For the other services the committee has allowed Budget estimates as follows:

Star routes and air-mail service in Alaska	$500,000
Steamboat or other powerboat routes	570,000
Railroad routes and mail-messenger service	138,180,000
Salaries, Railway Mail Service	80,248,000
Travel allowance to railway postal clerks	4,075,000
Expenses, superintendents, chief clerks, etc., Railway Mail Service	64,000
Rent, light, fuel, etc., Railway Mail Service	400,000
Electric and cable cars, Railway Mail Service	230,000
Foreign mail transportation	575,000
For balances due foreign countries	2,250,000
For indemnities for loss or injury of international mail	8,000
Foreign air-mail transportation	3,785,000

Star Route Service: The bill includes $19,600,000 for the Star Route Service, which is a reduction of $203,000 under the Budget estimate of $19,803,000. The sum granted allows a rate of increase in 1945 over 1944 proportionate to that of 1944 over 1943. Obligations under this item are substantially increased from time to time as a result of the readvertising of the numerous contracts authorized by law. The holders of contracts under the Star Route Service are, of course, affected by the general increased cost in operations of all kinds, and where a contractor feels that the ratio between cost of performing the service and the compensation for such performance under the contract is inadequate, he may, by giving 90 days' notice, have the route readvertised and re-let, the contractor, of course, having the privilege of bidding under the readvertisement.

Domestic Air Mail Service: The Budget estimate for the Domestic Air Mail Service is in the sum of $37,312,000. It was disclosed at the hearings that new rate orders of the Civil Aeronautics Board, which

were announced subsequent to the preparation of the Budget, would result in a decrease in payments of $2,018,912. The appeal period for these rate orders having expired the savings indicated have become a certainty. The committee has therefore reduced the Budget estimate to the sum of $35,000,000, which is but $531,855 in excess of the total of the savings under the new rate orders.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—FIELD SERVICE

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For this item the bill includes the sum of $6,036,000, which is $104,000 below the Budget estimate, but which is $182,700 above the total estimated obligations for 1944 and $223,586 above the annual rate of actual expenditure during the first 6 months of the current year. This item naturally reflects the general increase in postal business. However, there is a marked decrease in the item for postal cards, attributable largely to the falling off in the use of postal cards by tire and automobile manufacturers and dealers. This diminution in use is partially offset, however, by an increase in the cost of printing postal cards from 42 to 46 cents per thousand. There has been a marked growth in the use of air-mail stamps. For example, in the fiscal year 1942 there were issued 272,275,700 such stamps. In the fiscal year 1943, 889,183,750 were issued, and there is estimated for the fiscal year 1945, 978,102,125.

Indemnities, domestic mail: The bill includes $1,500,000 for the payment of indemnities occasioned by the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect on delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect on delivery charges. The sum granted is $100,000 below the Budget estimate, but is $150,000 above the estimated actual obligations for 1944. The increase in this item is based on the general increase in the postal business, particularly in that for insured mail, where the bulk of the indemnities are paid. This appropriation is available for 3 years for the payment of indemnities accruing during the year in which the appropriation is made.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—FIELD SERVICE

Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies: The bill includes $3,900,000 for this item, and is a reduction of $100,000 below the Budget estimate, but an increase of $113,400 above the total estimated obligations for 1944. The items which are the occasion for the major increase in this service are those for the purchase of additional quantities of twine; for the purchase of official and registry envelopes, and for the equipping of post offices.

Equipment shops, Washington, D. C.: The bill includes $2,370,000 for the operation of equipment shops in Washington, D. C., for the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags, other mail containers, locks, keys, etc. This sum is $180,000 below the Budget estimate and a net increase over the total estimated obligations for 1944 of $86,298. The increased requirements are due primarily to long hauls for the dispatch of mails to military forces overseas, incident to which it is assumed that many thousands of mail sacks are lost altogether as the result of ship sinkings.

The First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act for 1944 provided for 26 additional employees in the shops and the Budget increase for 1945 contemplates another additional 25. All these will be used for the manufacture and repair of mail bags to meet the increased requirements. The program calls for the manufacture of 1,000,000 new sacks and pouches and of 950,000 new locks.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: The bill includes $10,700,000 for rent, light, fuel, and water—a reduction of $245,000 below the Budget estimate but an increase of $245,000 above the total estimated obligations for 1944.

The increase will be necessary on account of the expiration in 1945 of 627 leases. It is believed certain the new leases will be awarded at rates higher than those obtaining when the old ones were entered into. It is also expected that 1,000 fourth-class post offices will be advanced to third class on July 1, 1944, entailing an additional obligation against this appropriation of approximately $180,000.

Vehicle service: The bill carries an appropriation of $20,750,000 for the vehicle service—a reduction of $494,000 below the Budget estimate but an increase of $773,029 above the total estimated obligations for 1944. The Budget estimate contemplated 50 additional regular positions and 28 additional substitutes, practically all of which were to be mechanical employees.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: The accompanying bill carries $300,000 for the transportation of equipment and supplies which is a reduction of $44,000 below the Budget estimate and below the total estimated obligations for 1944. The amount granted, however, is approximately $25,000 above the annual rate of expenditure during the first 6 months of 1944. The Budget estimate contemplated the purchase, if possible, of 500 new motor vehicles during the year 1945, the transportation of which would, of course, be paid for from this appropriation. However, the availability for purchase of such a large number of new motor vehicles in 1945 is regarded as quite problematical and the committee believes that the sum of $300,000 allowed in the bill will be sufficient to care for this activity.

Operating force, public buildings: The bill includes $30,000,000 for the operating force in connection with the operation of public buildings operated by the Post Office Department; which sum is $1,026,000 below the Budget estimate and $611,196 below the total estimated obligations for 1944. It is, however, $637,592 above the annual rate of expenditure during the first 6 months of the current year. There are currently 940 positions vacant and the committee believe that in view of the labor shortage the amount granted in the bill will be all the Department can expend.

Operating supplies, public buildings: The bill includes $6,000,000 for operating supplies, public buildings, which is $184,000 below the Budget estimate and $434,694 below the total estimated obligations for 1944.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1945

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY					
Secretary's office, salaries	$380,000	$437,000	$422,692	+$42,692	−$14,308
Reimbursement to D. C	35,000	32,000	25,000	−10,000	−7,000
Reduction in interest on farm mortgages	21,800,000			−21,800,000	
Payments to Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	7,400,000			−7,400,000	
Payments to Republic of Panama and Export-Import Bank	2,700,000			−2,700,000	
Foreign funds control	3,450,000	4,500,000	4,250,000	+800,000	−250,000
Division of Tax Research	163,760	190,850	169,295	+5,535	−21,555
Tax Legislative Counsel's office, salaries	90,165	103,300	103,300	+13.135	
Division of Research and Statistics	170,000	201,500	181,500	+11,500	−20,000
General Counsel's office, salaries	145,925	167,400	150,000	+4,075	−17,400
Personnel Division	160,000	217,000	191,495	+31,495	−25,505
Chief clerk, office of, salaries	290,000	361,000	345,000	+55,000	−16,000

Contingent expenses	271,000	260,000	250,000	−21,000	−10,000
Printing and binding	26,600	26,600	24,000	−2,600	−2,600
Treasury buildings: Operating force salaries	483,400	594,600	580,000	+96,600	−14,600
Total, Office of Secretary of the Treasury, including special items	37,565,850	7,091,250	6,692,282	−30,873,568	−398,968
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*38,283,929*	*7,091,250*	*6,692,282*	*−31,591,647*	*−398,968*
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
Salaries and expenses	700,000	857,900	830,000	+130,000	−27,900
Deposit of withheld taxes, salaries and expenses	800,000	700,000	675,000	−125,000	−25,000
Printing and binding	35,000	35,000	32,000	−3,000	−3,000
Disbursement, Division of	2,900,000	4,000,000	3,750,000	+850,000	−250,000
Printing and binding	104,796	89,000	82,500	−22,296	−6,500
Contingent expenses, public moneys	350,000	400,000	400,000	+50,000	----------
Recoinage of minor coins	15,000	----------	----------	−15,000	----------
Recoinage of silver coins	200,000	250,000	200,000	----------	−50,000
Relief of indigent of Alaska	25,000	25,000	20,000	−5,000	−5,000
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered	150,000	100,000	75,000	−75,000	−25,000
Total, Bureau of Accounts	5,279,796	6,456,900	6,064,500	+784,704	−392,400
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*5,864,035*	*6,456,900*	*6,064,500*	*+200,465*	*−392,400*

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT					
Salaries	$5, 100, 000	$7, 000, 000	$5, 900, 000	+$800, 000	−$1, 100, 000
Printing and binding	60, 000	70, 000	65, 000	+5, 000	−5, 000
Distinctive paper for United States securities	1, 241, 431	929, 000	929, 000	−312, 431	
Total, Bureau of the Public Debt	6, 401, 431	7, 999, 000	6, 894, 000	+492, 569	−1, 105, 000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*7, 463, 031*	*7, 999, 000*	*6, 894, 000*	*−569, 031*	*−1, 105, 000*
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF UNITED STATES					
Salaries	3, 821, 000	4, 237, 219	4, 075, 000	+254, 000	−162, 219
Contingent expenses	444, 000	512, 781	400, 000	−44, 000	−112, 781
Federal Reserve and national currency, salaries for redemption of (reimbursable)	64, 000	92, 000	85, 000	+21, 000	−7, 000
Printing and binding	98, 000	127, 000	115, 000	+17, 000	−12, 000
Total, Treasurer's office	4, 427, 000	4, 969, 000	4, 675, 000	+248, 000	−294, 000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*5, 249, 526*	*4, 969, 000*	*4, 675, 000*	*−574, 526*	*−294, 000*

CUSTOMS SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses	21, 769, 935	26, 000, 000	25, 500, 000	+3, 730, 065	−500, 000
Printing and binding	85, 000	85, 000	85, 000		
Total, Customs Service	21, 854, 935	26, 085, 000	25, 585, 000	+3, 730, 065	−500, 000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*25, 717, 200*	*26, 085, 000*	*25, 585, 000*	*−132, 200*	*−500, 000*
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY					
Salaries	230, 000	276, 600	276, 600	+46, 600	
Printing and binding	18, 000	17, 000	17, 000	−1, 000	
Total, Office of Comptroller	248, 000	293, 600	293, 600	+45, 600	
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*293, 467*	*293, 600*	*293, 600*	*+133*	
INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU					
Expenses of assessing and collecting taxes	115, 821, 735	144, 900, 000	135, 400, 000	+19, 578, 265	−9, 500, 000
Refunds of processing and related taxes	[1]	[1]	[1]		
Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska	3, 000	21, 850	21, 850	+18, 850	
Total, Bureau of Internal Revenue	115, 824, 735	144, 921, 850	135, 421, 850	+19, 597, 115	−9, 500, 000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*135, 139, 175*	*144, 921, 850*	*135, 421, 850*	*+282, 675*	*−9, 500, 000*

[1] Reappropriation; estimated obligations—1944, $3,576,500; 1945, Budget and the bill, $3,491,500.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS					
Salaries and expenses	$1, 150, 000	$1, 383, 000	$1, 338, 467	+$188, 467	−$44, 533
Printing and binding	4, 000	4, 000	4, 000		
Total, Bureau of Narcotics	1, 154, 000	1, 387, 000	1, 342, 467	+188, 467	−44, 533
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*1, 329, 016*	*1, 387, 000*	*1, 342, 467*	*+13, 451*	*−44, 533*
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING					
Salaries and expenses	9, 852, 000	10, 750, 000	10, 000, 000	+148, 000	−750, 000
Printing and binding	5, 500	5, 500	5, 500		
Total, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	9, 857, 500	10, 755, 500	10, 005, 500	+148, 000	−750, 000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*10, 366, 300*	*10, 755, 500*	*10, 005, 500*	*−360, 800*	*−750, 000*

SECRET SERVICE					
Departmental salaries	71, 873	85, 000	85, 000	+13, 127	
Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes	1, 414, 850	1, 673, 000	1, 629, 090	+214, 240	−43, 910
White House Police, salaries	344, 000	313, 000	300, 000	−44, 000	−13, 000
Uniforming and equipping White House Police	10, 400	9, 000	9, 000	−1, 400	
Guard force, salaries	500, 000	626, 000	600, 000	+100, 000	−26, 000
Printing and binding	4, 000	11, 500	7, 000	+3, 000	−4, 500
Total, Secret Service	2, 345, 123	2, 717, 500	2, 630, 090	+284, 967	−87, 410
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*2, 662, 151*	*2, 717, 500*	*2, 630, 090*	*−32, 061*	*−87, 410*
BUREAU OF THE MINT					
Director's office, salaries and expenses	150, 000	168, 000	168, 000	+18, 000	
Freight on bullion and coin	12, 800	12, 800	12, 800		
Operation of mints and assay offices	5, 421, 370	5, 875, 000	5, 500, 000	+78, 630	−375, 000
Printing and binding	8, 000	7, 000	7, 000	−1, 000	
Total, mints and assay offices	5, 592, 170	6, 062, 800	5, 687, 800	+95, 630	−375, 000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*5, 796, 645*	*6, 062, 800*	*5, 687, 800*	*−108, 845*	*−375, 000*

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
PROCUREMENT DIVISION, SUPPLY BRANCH					
Salaries and expenses	$815,000	$1,290,000	$1,190,000	+$375,000	−$100,000
Administrative expenses, emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division	137,500			−137,500	
Printing and binding	150,000	160,000	150,000		−10,000
Federal property utilization, salaries and expenses	6,250,000	7,250,000	6,250,000		−1,000,000
Total, Procurement Division, Branch of Supply	7,352,500	8,700,000	7,590,000	+237,500	−1,110,000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*8,460,204*	*8,700,000*	*7,590,000*	*−870,204*	*−1,110,000*
Total, Treasury Department, title I, regular annual appropriations	217,903,040	227,439,400	212,882,089	−5,020,951	−14,557,311
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*246,624,679*	*227,439,400*	*212,882,089*	*−33,742,590*	*−14,557,311*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.					
Salaries					
Postmaster General, office of	$237,000	$281,500	$278,500	+$41,500	−$3,000
Office of Budget and Administrative Planning	27,500	40,430	40,430	+12,930	
First Assistant Postmaster General, office of	628,450	837,500	787,500	+159,050	−50,000
Second Assistant Postmaster General, office of	467,500	[2] 653,100	648,100	+180,600	−5,000
Third Assistant Postmaster General, office of	795,000	1,033,000	1,013,000	+218,000	−20,000
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, office of	483,000	564,000	560,000	+77,000	−4,000
Solicitor's office	134,000	155,700	140,000	+6,000	−15,700
Chief inspector's office	276,540	375,000	341,233	+64,693	−33,767
Purchasing agent's office	55,950	69,000	69,000	+13,050	
Bureau of Accounts	300,000	336,000	300,000		−36,000
Total salaries	3,404,940	4,345,230	4,177,763	+772,823	−167,467
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*4,141,885*	*4,345,230*	*4,177,763*	*+35,878*	*−167,467*

[2] Includes $86,180 transferred from "Domestic Air Mail Service."

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.—continued					
Contingent					
Miscellaneous expenses, Washington	$113,800	[3] $131,900	$131,900	+$18,100	
Printing and binding	1,250,000	1,395,000	1,350,000	+100,000	−$45,000
Total, contingent expenses, Washington	1,363,800	1,526,900	1,481,900	+118,100	−45,000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*1,463,800*	*1,526,900*	*1,481,900*	*+18,100*	*−45,000*
Grand total, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C	4,768,740	5,872,130	5,659,663	+890,923	−212,467
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*5,605,685*	*5,872,130*	*5,659,663*	*+53,978*	*−212,467*
POSTAL SERVICE					
Office of Postmaster General					
Travel and miscellaneous expenses	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Personal property claims	70,000	75,000	75,000	+5,000	

Adjusted losses and contingencies	55,000	55,000	55,000		
Inspectors:					
Salaries of	2,902,160	3,600,000	3,154,711	+252,551	−445,289
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses of	1,030,700	1,129,100	962,133	−68,567	−166,967
Clerks at headquarters	822,600	1,150,000	1,026,716	+204,116	−123,284
Rewards, payment of	55,000	55,000	55,000		
Total, office of Postmaster General	4,938,460	6,067,100	5,331,560	+393,100	−735,540
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations for 1944	*5,273,993*	*6,067,100*	*5,331,560*	*+57,567*	*−735,540*
First Assistant Postmaster General					
Postmasters	53,500,000	66,309,000	65,800,000	+12,300,000	−509,000
Assistant postmasters	9,675,000	11,128,500	11,128,500	+1,453,500	
Supervisors and clerks, first- and second-class post offices	239,000,000	309,970,500	309,970,500	+70,970,500	
Contract stations	2,475,000	2,825,000	2,700,000	+225,000	−125,000
Separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices	420,000	491,500	491,500	+71,500	
Unusual conditions at post offices	425,000	862,500	800,000	+375,000	−62,500

[3] Includes $1,300 transferred from "Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses," and $1,900 from "Domestic Air Mail Service."

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
First Assistant Postmaster General—Con.					
Clerical services, third-class offices	$8, 650, 000	$11, 500, 000	$11, 500, 000	+$2, 850, 000	
Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices	2, 300, 000	2, 920, 000	2, 820, 000	+520, 000	−$100, 000
Village delivery service	1, 500, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 261, 000	−239, 000	−439, 000
Detroit River postal service	11, 960	11, 960	11, 960		
Carfare and bicycle allowance including special-delivery carfare	1, 600, 000	1, 730, 900	1, 670, 000	+70, 000	−60, 900
Letter carriers, City Delivery Service	165, 000, 000	199, 000, 000	199, 000, 000	+34, 000, 000	
Fees to special-delivery messengers	12, 200, 000	16, 740, 000	15, 750, 000	+3, 550, 000	−990, 000
Rural Delivery Service	92, 200, 000	103, 315, 000	103, 315, 000	+11, 115, 000	
Total, office of First Assistant	588, 956, 960	728, 504, 860	726, 218, 460	+137, 261, 500	−2, 286, 400
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*712, 689, 068*	*728, 504, 860*	*726, 218, 460*	*+13, 529, 392*	*−2, 286, 400*

Second Assistant Postmaster General					
Inland transportation:					
Star-route service (except Alaska)	14, 750, 000	19, 803, 000	19, 600, 000	+4, 850, 000	−203, 000
Star routes in Alaska	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000		
Steamboat or other powerboat routes	550, 000	570, 000	570, 000	+20, 000	
Railroad routes and mail-messenger service	118, 000, 000	138, 180, 000	138, 180, 000	+20, 180, 000	
Railway Mail Service:					
Salaries	60, 530, 175	80, 248, 000	80, 248, 000	+19, 717, 825	
Travel allowance to railway postal clerks	3, 500, 000	4, 075, 000	4, 075, 000	+575, 000	
Expenses, superintendents, chief clerks, etc	67, 000	64, 000	64, 000	−3, 000	
Rent, light, fuel, etc	380, 000	[4] 400, 000	400, 000	+20, 000	
By electric and cable cars	220, 000	230, 000	230, 000	+10, 000	
Foreign mail transportation (excluding foreign air mail)	675, 000	575, 000	575, 000	−100, 000	
Foreign countries, balances due	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 250, 000		
Indemnities for loss or injury of international mail	8, 000	8, 000	8, 000		

[4] Excludes $1,300 transferred to "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Post Office Department."

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
Second Assistant Postmaster General—Con.					
Foreign air-mail transportation	$4,500,000	$3,785,000	$3,785,000	−$715,000	
Domestic air-mail transportation	22,000,000	[5] 37,312,000	35,000,000	+13,000,000	−$2,312,000
Total, Office of Second Assistant	227,930,175	288,000,000	285,485,000	+57,554,825	−2,515,000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*278,933,918*	*288,000,000*	*285,485,000*	*+6,551,082*	*−2,515,000*
Third Assistant Postmaster General					
Stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards	5,000,000	6,140,000	6,036,000	+1,036,000	−104,000
Indemnity for loss of registered mail, etc	750,000	1,600,000	1,500,000	+750,000	−100,000
Unpaid money orders	190,000	300,000	300,000	+110,000	
Total, Office of Third Assistant	5,940,000	8,040,000	7,836,000	+1,896,000	−204,000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*7,468,300*	*8,040,000*	*7,836,000*	*+367,700*	*−204,000*

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General					
Stationery, equipment, and supplies	3, 500, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 900, 000	+400, 000	−100, 000
Equipment shops	2, 100, 000	2, 550, 000	2, 370, 000	+270, 000	−180, 000
Rent, light, and fuel	10, 350, 000	10, 945, 000	10, 700, 000	+350, 000	−245, 000
Pneumatic-tube service (New York)	535, 000	572, 900	572, 900	+37, 900	
Pneumatic-tube service (Boston)	24, 000	24, 000	24, 000		
Vehicle service	17, 200, 000	21, 244, 000	20, 750, 000	+3, 550, 000	−494, 000
Transportation of equipment	385, 000	344, 000	300, 000	−85, 000	−44, 000
Public buildings, maintenance and operation:					
Operating force	27, 000, 000	31, 026, 000	30, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000	−1, 026, 000
Operating supplies	5, 800, 000	6, 184, 000	6, 000, 000	+200, 000	−184, 000

[5] Excludes $86,355 transferred to "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General" and $1,900 to "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Post Office Department."

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945—Continued

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
POSTAL SERVICE—continued					
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Con.					
Public buildings, maintenance and operation—Continued.					
Furniture, etc	$550, 000	$550, 000	$550, 000		
Total, Office of Fourth Assistant	67, 444, 000	77, 439, 900	75, 166, 900	+$7, 722, 900	−$2, 273, 000
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*74, 788, 371*	*77, 439, 900*	*75, 166, 900*	*+378, 529*	*−2, 273, 000*
Total, Postal Service	895, 209, 595	1, 108, 051, 860	1, 100, 037, 920	+204, 828, 325	−8, 013, 940
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*1, 079, 153, 650*	*1, 108, 051, 860*	*1, 100, 037, 920*	*+20, 884, 270*	*−8, 013, 940*
Total, Post Office Department	4, 768, 740	5, 872, 130	5, 659, 663	+890, 923	−212, 467
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 9144	*5, 605, 685*	*5, 872, 130*	*5, 659, 663*	*+53, 978*	*−212, 467*
Grand total	899, 978, 335	1, 113, 923, 990	1, 105, 697, 583	+205, 719, 248	−8, 226, 407
Total, using obligations instead of appropriations, for 1944	*1, 084, 759, 335*	*1, 113, 923, 990*	*1, 105, 697, 583*	*+20, 938, 248*	*−8, 226, 407*
Grand total, title I and title II	1, 117, 881, 375	1, 341, 363, 390	1, 318, 519, 672	+200, 698, 297	−22, 783, 718
Grand total, using obligations, instead of appropriations for 1944	*1, 331, 384, 014*	*1, 341, 363, 390*	*1, 318, 519, 672*	*−12, 804, 342*	*−22, 783, 718*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INDEFINITE, PERMANENT, AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

ANNUAL INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Internal-revenue refunds	$386, 170, 000	$781, 620, 000	+$395, 450, 000
Refunds, draw-backs, etc	[1] 19, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	+14, 000, 000
Total, annual indefinite appropriations	405, 170, 000	795, 735, 000	+409, 565, 000

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

General and special funds:			
Interest on deposits of public money of Philippine Islands	$2, 010, 000	$2, 010, 000	----------
Excess-Profits Tax Refund Bonds	5, 000, 000	1, 000, 000, 000	+$995, 000, 000
Pershing Hall Memorial	7, 565	5, 043	−2, 522
Expenses of loans	105, 700, 000	112, 500, 000	+6, 800, 000
War Contributions Fund, Treasury Department	2, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	−1, 000, 000
Redemption of bonds from repayment of P. W. A. loans	4, 665, 600	2, 055, 000	−2, 610, 600
Sinking fund	587, 554, 480	587, 554, 480	----------
Interest on public debt	2, 650, 000, 000	3, 750, 000, 000	+1, 100, 000, 000
Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc	5, 000	5, 000	----------

[1] Definite appropriation for 1944, of which it is estimated $16,000,000 will be obligated.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INDEFINITE, PERMANENT, AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
General and special funds—Continued.			
Obligations retired from Federal Intermediate Credit Bank franchise tax receipts	$122, 323	$125, 000	+$2, 677
Contingent expenses, national currency (reimbursable)	1, 470	1, 470	
Total, permanent appropriations	3, 357, 066, 438	5, 455, 255, 993	+2, 098, 189, 555
TRUST FUNDS			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	$1, 499, 595, 074	$2, 798, 746, 207	+$1, 299, 151, 133
Unemployment trust fund	1, 574, 863, 371	1, 619, 823, 904	+44, 960, 533
Philippine trust fund (internal revenue)	35, 000	25, 000	−10, 000
Philippine trust fund, coconut-oil tax (internal revenue)	2, 000, 000	58, 000	−1, 942, 000
Puerto Rico trust fund (internal revenue)	7, 150	7, 150	
Expenses, Prohibition Act, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	47, 884	47, 880	−4
American Samoa trust fund	550	550	
Unclaimed moneys, payment of [2]	15, 000	15, 000	
Total, trust funds	3, 076, 564, 029	4, 418, 723, 691	+1, 342, 159, 662

[2] This is an annual item and is carried in the bill for $15,000.

Union Calendar No. 367

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

[Report No. 1076]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 4, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, $422,692: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury

under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,250,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work

of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to

field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Liberty Loan

Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and bind-

ing, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, $3,750,000: *Provided,* That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,

transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $400,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any ex-

penditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, $75,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", $15,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses connected with the administration of any public debt issues and United States paper currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000), the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Committee, and personal services in the District of Columbia, $5,900,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actually on duty, $929,000: *Provided,* That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided,* That the proviso in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of

operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That regular field employees of the War Finance Division may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale of United States Government securities within the limits of their official stations.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Adminis-

tration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States: For all necessary expenses, other than personal services and printing and binding, including travel expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, $400,000.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not

to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and dis-

position of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872–881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not

to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, $135,400,000, of which amount not to exceed $13,134,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28,

1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act

of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided,* That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees

of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently

recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving

and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1945.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may

be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, $9,000.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, $600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be transferred to

this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, $7,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services, for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in

lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and

establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing, and the agency from which such function is being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the

general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to

Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches,

$77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50; twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses of the Procurement Division in connection with the transportation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitating, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000

to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business by the Treasury Department as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),

for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, $278,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, $40,430.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, $787,500.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, $648,100.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, $1,013,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, $560,000.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, $140,000.

Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.

Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.

Bureau of Accounts, $300,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further,* That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years,

to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and seventy-five inspectors, $3,154,711.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for

books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided,* That not exceeding $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, $55,000: *Provided,* That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further,* That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further,* That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, $11,128,500.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

Contract station service: For contract station service, $2,700,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, $800,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, $11,500,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, $1,261,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, $11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, $1,670,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, $199,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, $15,750,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and

ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, $103,315,000, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,

joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited

indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking,

rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-

vention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That out of this appropriation the

Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, $10,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the

Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further,* That no part of this

appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power

purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his Administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided,* That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a

sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

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Union Calendar No. 367

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

[Report No. 1076]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LUDLOW

FEBRUARY 4, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

February 7, 1944

POST-WAR PLANNING. Sen. Guffey, Pa., inserted Vice President Wallace's address, "What America Wants," which includes the "wants" of the farmers, stating, "His first want is the assurance of decent markets, low freight rates, and reasonable marketing costs" (pp. 1310-12).

PUERTO RICO. At Majority Leader Barkley's request passed over S. 40, to provide that the term of the Puerto Rican Governor shall expire upon the enactment of this bill and at the end of each 2-year period thereafter (p. 1312).

INSECT CONTROL. At Majority Leader Barkley's request passed over S. 403, for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as a result of the Federal Government campaign carried out to eradicate the Mediterranean fruitfly in Fla. (p. 1312).

PERSONNEL; SELECTIVE SERVICE At Majority Leader Barkley's request passed over S. 675, to amend the Selective Training and Service Act so as to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act to conscientious objectors (p. 1312).

SOLDIERS' VOTE. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1612, (pp. 1313-32).

FOOD STAMP PLAN. Received a Southeast Kans. Co. Officials Assn. resolution opposing resumption of the food stamp plan (p. 1309).

HOUSE

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 4133 (pp. ~~1371-78~~ 1344-71). Rep. Ludlow, Ind., discussed the "value of [the] investigatorial staff" of the Appropriations Committee (~~p. 1373~~); the penalty mail situation, stating that "many of the Government establishments...are running hog wild in the matter of the issuance of free mail" (~~p. 1375~~); and the extension of the Rural Delivery Mail Service (~~p. 1376~~).

APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriations estimates totaling $2,029,000, for Emergency National Forest Fire Expenditures, $1,535,000; increased administrative expenses for forest timber sales, $145,000; and administrative expenses of CCC due to increased activity resulting from Public Law 151, 78th Cong., which increased CCC's borrowing authority, $349,000 (H.Doc. 399). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 1381.)

Received from the President a proposed provision extending the time of availability of funds provided in the 1945 appropriation for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" (H.Doc. 400). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 1381.)

FISHERIES. At the request of Rep. Bland, Va., passed over S. 1242, to authorize appropriations for an Office of Fishery Coordination (p. 1340).

RECLAMATION; PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H.R. 3429, to permit Interior to employ retired engineers and economists for reclamation work, without interfering with their retirement pay or benefits (pp. 1340-41).

Passed without amendment H.R. 3476, to approve a contract to waive a payment due the U.S. negotiated with the Klamath drainage district (p. 1341).

LAND ACQUISITION. At the Request of Rep. Priest, Tenn., passed over S. 919, to expedite the payment for land acquired during the war period (p. 1340).

Received a Navy Department report of land acquired, and cost thereof, as of Dec. 31, 1943. To Naval Affairs Committee. (p. 1382).

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 8, 1944, for actions of February 5 and 7, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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NOTE: HEARINGS ON BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISCAL YEAR 1945. Bureaus and agencies are informed that, until further notice, hearings before the Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations on the 1945 Budget for the Department of Agriculture will begin at 10:30 each morining rather than at 10:00 as indicated in Budget and Finance Circular 745.

SENATE

Feb. 5, 1944:

1. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 7, because of a lack of a quorum (p. 1306).

Feb. 7, 1944:

2. FARM-LABOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this measure, H.J.Res. 208 (for provisions of the conference report see Digest 21). (pp. 1334-36, 1368-71). This measure will now be sent to the President.

3. TAXATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 3687, the tax bill (for provisions of the conference report see Digest 21, Sup.) (pp. 1332-34, 1348-67). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Sen. Downey, Calif., urged congressional action to simplify income tax procedure and included a constituent's letter on the subject (p. 1308).

4. RECLAMATION; WATER CONSERVATION. Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2580, to grant the consent of Congress to a compact between S. Dak. and Wyo. relating to the use of the waters of the Belle Fourche River Basin (S. Rept. 683) (p. 1309).

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 9, 1944, for actions of Tuesday, February 8, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H.R.4133 (pp. 1429-44). Reps. Keefe, Wis., Ludlow, Ind., O'Neal, Ky., and others discussed the penalty-mail costs (p. 1432). Rep. Keefe, Ky., commended the passage of H.R. 4033 (prohibiting penalty mail) and stated, "I hope that the Senate will likewise expedite the passage of this very much needed legislation" (p. 1432). Reps. Taber and Fish, N.Y., stated that Secretary Morgenthau recently left the dairy-farm business because dairy prices are so low that he couldn't make a profit (pp. 1432-33). Rep. Taber, N.Y., criticized "the increase in" Federal spending (pp. 1433-34) and the "triplicate records" kept to satisfy the needs of GAO, the Treasury Regulations, and the Budget Bureau, stating that the "accounting procedure is antiquated" (p. 1435). Rep. Dworshak, Idaho, commended the work of the Appropriations Committee in investigating budget estimates, stating, "It is true that Congress controls appropriations, but it does not have supervision over expenditures"; and criticized "manpower hoarding," deficiency appropriations, "extravagance and inefficiency," and subsidies (pp. 1436-39).

2. MILK SUBSIDIES. Rep. Hall, N.Y., criticized the "discrimination...being made in the payment of these subsidies" (pp. 1427-28).

SENATE

3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Agreed to with an amendment S. Res. 238, increasing by $5,000 the limit of expenditures for the investigation of REA (p. 1422).

4. COMMODITY CREDIT. This bill, H.R. 3477, was made the unfinished business (p.1415). Sen. Bankhead, Ala., submitted several amendments which he intends to propose to H.R. 3477, the CCC bill (p. 1390).

5. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Received from the War Food Administrator a draft of proposed legislation to amend Sec. 32, Public Law 320, 74th Cong., to provide specific authority for the operation of a school lunch program. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1386.)

6. ALCOHOL; RUBBER. Agreed to without amendment S. Res. 232, increasing by $3,500 the limit of expenditures authorized to provide for an investigation with respect to industrial alcohol, synthetic alcohol, and synthetic rubber (p. 1422).

7. WOOL INVESTIGATION. Agreed to without amendment S. Res. 233, continuing the special committee to investigate the production, transportation, and marketing of wool until Dec. 31, 1944 (pp. 1421-22).

8. DEFENSE INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to without amendment S.Res. 235, increasing by $100,000 the limit of expenditures for the investigation of the national defense program (pp. 1422-23).

9. PURCHASING. Agreed to as reported S. Res. 198, providing $5,000 to investigate the problems involved in war contracts, the termination of war contracts, and related problems (pp. 1424-25).

Sen. Walsh, Mass., inserted a summary reporting the important changes in the renegotiation law contained in H.R. 3687, the tax bill, as agreed to by the conferees (p. 1421).

10. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Received Federal Trade Commission's addition to the Report on Distribution Methods and Costs, part 1, Important Food Products. To Interstate Commerce Committee. (p. 1386.)

11. PUBLIC LANDS. Received Interior's report indicating the withdrawals and restorations of public lands for the calendar year 1943. To Public Lands and Survey Committee. (p. 1386.)

12. FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY. Received Federal Security Agency's annual reports for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 1386.)

13. SUGAR. Both Houses received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Congress to enact legislation to make possible the 1944 sugar-beet program recently announced by WFA (pp. 1387, 1446).

14. FARM LABOR. Received a Calif. resolution commending the Mexican citizens engaged in agricultural work in Calif. and urging that Calif. be permitted to continue to engage these people in agricultural work (pp. 1387-88).

15. WAR RELOCATION. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Army control of the Tule Lake Japanese Center and other internment camps (p. 1388).

16. SOLDIERS' VOTE. Passed, 47-38, with amendments this bill, S. 1612 (pp. 1391-1415).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. PERSONNEL. By Sen. Mead, N.Y., S. 1705, "to provide night differential for certain employees." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 1390.)

By Rep. Klein, N.Y., H.R. 4150, to eliminate the time limit within which an agency may recommend certain employees for classification under civil service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 1446.)

awarded a $2,400 Westinghouse grand science scholarship. Six boys and 2 girls will be awarded other Westinghouse science scholarships, and $3,000 additional in scholarships will be awarded to these outstanding high-school seniors of the country.

The science talent search was designed to discover and to develop scientific ability among high-school seniors. It is conducted by Science Clubs of America.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. COMPTON] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. COMPTON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement by the Governor of Maine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS]?

There was no objection.

SERVICE IN THE ARMY OF MEN IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, as the Army is calling for more and more fathers from all over the country, I am receiving letters from distracted mothers and from other people, and inquiries from some of the newspapermen around the country, as to what has become of the bill presented here some time ago that we induct the several hundred thousand able-bodied, sound-minded men in the penal institutions of this country prior to taking these fathers. I want to take this matter up with the Military Affairs Committee at an early date and urge that some action be taken.

I still can see no reason, and no one so far has brought forth any reason, why these able-bodied, sound-minded men in the penal institutions should not be given an opportunity to serve in the armed forces and redeem themselves so that a lot of these fathers may stay home with their wives and their children.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELMER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein some sentiments in verse written at Christmastime by a United States marine in the South Pacific.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS DISPENSED WITH

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of bills on the calendar for Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein excerpts from certain editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a bill which I have introduced this morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

OUTLAWING OF CERTAIN RACKETEER INSURANCE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, those of us who listened in on Sunday night heard Drew Pearson, one of the radio scavengers of America, in a most contemptible manner, falsely attack one of the most elegant ladies in Washington, the wife of a Member of this House.

Every person who is familiar with the incident tells us that Drew Pearson was lying about her in his statement. Yet he broadcast his false accusation to the entire country.

We are tired of these scandalmongers going on the radio, protected by racketeer insurance. He even attacked the commander of the American Legion. I am afraid we have some people in this country who do not like the word "American" in the "American Legion."

Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to outlaw the racketeer insurance which protects these people who slander other people through the mails, over the radio, and by means of moving pictures.

It is time for the forces of decency to take action.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate may continue throughout this afternoon without limitation, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York and myself.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York will be in the Chamber in a second. Is that request agreeable to him? I believe it is.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is the customary request. I am sure it is entirely satisfactory to him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4133, with Mr. CLARK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the matter under consideration is the annual supply bill for the Post Office and Treasury Departments for the next fiscal year. I do not believe there will be serious controversy as to the major items of this bill. There are one or two things, however, that I feel should be brought to the attention of the Congress and the people of the country.

I assume most people have observed the statement of the Postmaster General to the effect that for the first time in 24 years the Post Office Department has kept postal expenditures within postal revenues and has a surplus of $1,332,849. As shown on page 2 of the hearings, when Postmaster General Walker appeared before the committee, he said:

> Instead of a permanent withdrawal of tax money from the Treasury for postal expenses, there was placed therein for use for other than postal purposes, $1,332,849.

Thus the impression is given to the Congress and to the people of the country that for the first time in 24 years the Post Office Department is operating in the black.

The Postmaster General further stated:

> Postal deficits have decreased from $41,602,000 in 1940 to $24,663,000 in 1941, and to $11,825,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.

Then he announces, as I have indicated, that for the first time in 24 years the Post Office Department is now operating in the black.

I do not want to be critical of any person in the Post Office Department, neither do I intend to be critical of my good friend, Frank Walker, who is serving as Postmaster General. I consider him to be an able administrator and a fine gentleman. The splendid people who are serving in the offices of Assistant Postmasters General are all people who have served with distinction for many years in the service of their Government in the Post Office Department. However, I just wonder whether that statement of the Postmaster General is exactly accurate.

Let me call your attention to the few facts that indicate to me that perhaps instead of actually operating in the black, as we would all want the Post Office Department to do if it were possible, the figures, if intelligently analyzed, will, in my judgment, show that the postal service in this country is still operating in the red.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. It has been my impression since being in Congress that the Postal Service has never attempted to be a revenue-producing or balanced-budget affair, that it has attempted to furnish service to the people of America at cost. I know in the preparation of our appropriation bill it has always been expressed since I have been here that the Department does not want to increase the revenue to the point where it will put something into the Treasury over and above the cost. I am rather inclined to think that Postmaster General Walker possibly did not mean that so much as a boast as a statement showing the tremendous volume of business which we are now doing, which has resulted in a surplus. Am I correct in that belief?

Mr. KEEFE. I think generally the statement of the gentleman may be accepted, but I do not agree with the innuendoes contained in his last remark. As I stated, I am not critical of Mr. Walker or anyone in the Post Office Department, but when the flat statement is made that the Post Office Department is operating in the black, I think the people should know the facts. If there is a true and real analysis of this Post Office Department and its receipts and expenditures, I think anyone must come to the inevitable conclusion that the Post Office Department is still operating in the red. I am not critical of the Post Office Department because it may be operating in the red, but I do not want misinformation brought which may be interpreted by certain politically minded individuals as indicating that under the administration of the present heads of the Post Office Department and by superior management they have finally succeeded in getting the Post Office Department into the black.

The facts of the matter are, which have not been stated generally to the public, that under the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department, prior to January 1, 1943, the Foreign Mail Service, which is tremendous in volume, was paid for out of the postal revenues of the Post Office Department. Let us see where we are at in this picture. On January 1, 1943, the Army and Navy took over the handling of foreign air mail, except the mail to South America and the West Indies. It cost money for the Army and the Navy to carry that mail to foreign ports. Does the Post Office Department out of their funds provide the funds for the Army and the Navy to transport the air mail from the fleet post offices to the foreign countries? They do not. The Post Office Department collects the revenue. You send a letter addressed to a foreign point with foreign air-mail postage on it. The Post Office Department has collected that revenue. All they have to do is to transport it to the fleet post office. There the real job of transporting it by air to foreign destination is paid for out of the Army and Navy funds. I have been unable, utterly, to get any figures that would indicate what the cost is to the United States Government for carrying foreign air mail by the Army and the Navy. If there is any question in the mind of anyone as to the facts that I am reciting, I invite their attention to pages 328, 329, 330, and 331 of the hearings, where I interrogated the representatives of the Post Office Department upon this very question.

Prior to January 1, 1943, who fixed the cost for transporting air mail? Everyone knows that the foreign air-mail service was handled by those agencies who had a certificate of convenience and necessity to operate, issued by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. We all know that those privately operated air lines like the American Export Air Line, the Pan-American Air Line, collected as fees for carrying the foreign air mail on a basis of rates fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and the Post Office Department was compelled to pay out of its revenues to these private carriers the amount of charge determined by the orders of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. May I say to my colleagues that that is a tremendous business and runs into a tremendous amount of money which since the Army and the Navy took it over has not come from the revenues of the Post Office Department, but the Post Office Department is getting the revenue.

I ask, in all fairness, if you have a plain simple cash statement showing how much the Post Office Department takes in and how much it expends, as the statement which they presented to our committee, it will show that they took in a million-and-odd dollars more than they spent, but the point I make is that there they have utterly failed to state that they are not performing the service that they used to perform, that was paid for out of the postal revenues before the Army and the Navy took over the handling of the mail.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. In a moment. I would like to have anybody who has the knowledge tell the people of this country if he can or tell the membership of this House what it is costing the people of America today to transport this foreign air mail. I defy anybody to dig it out of any record I have been able to find, because we have not had submitted to our committee and the Post Office Department does not have available for our use, the contracts that may have been entered into by the Army and the Navy with the private carriers whose planes they have requisitioned for carrying the mail. They are not subject to the orders of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and they can pay for carrying the mail just as they please. Then how can it be said, under these circumstances, when you have properly allocable charges and costs that properly were charged against the postal revenues which are not now charged against them, that the Post Office Department is operating at a profit. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is making a fine and an interesting statement, in which he is attempting to show a cost which they used to assume, but no longer assume. Therefore the statement is hardly fair. It appears to me, if the gentleman is going to give an entire picture, he should include in his statement the costs which they are now assuming, they had not formerly assumed, and show a balance of the situation. For instance the Army and the Navy postal service has caused the Postal Service of America to carry two and a half billion dollars of mail they did not have to carry before, and if the revenue were paid in as postal charges would be, the revenue would amount to $75,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is the soldier mail.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes, and the gentleman should also show where they have assumed the payment.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman that I think he knows and understands that I want to be perfectly fair. I assured the committee at the outset that I am not critical of Mr. Walker or the Post Office Department, and I resent this attempt to inject that sort of sentiment by the gentleman from Kentucky into my statement. I do not yield further.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the gentleman yield? Will the gentleman let me answer that statement?

Mr. KEEFE. Just let me answer it. I am fully aware that the Post Office Department has been burdened with the so-called soldiers' free mail, but I think if you will examine the hearings in this case before our committee you will find that the tremendous profits that the Post Office Department makes in the carrying of the mail results from the payment of postage on first-class mail matter, and I think you will find that the carrying of soldiers' free mail has resulted in about three letters going to the soldiers for every letter that the soldier writes, and the Post Office Department considers it to be a pretty good stroke of business, a very good "loss leader," if you please, in their business, when they can stimulate their postal business to the extent of get-

ting three paid letters to go to the soldiers for every one that they carry free. And they are making plenty of money out of that transaction. Their postal receipts so indicate.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman is making a very interesting and important statement concerning international air mail. I think, and I believe that my committee feels, that there should be organized an international air-mail convention similar to the postal convention, in order that international air-mail rates may be established on an equitable basis. At the present time each country charges what it pleases for air mail to any other country, including the United States. The gentleman will be interested to know that I myself dispatched a letter of not over 1 ounce in Rio de Janiero in Brazil to the United States, and it cost $1.50 Brazilian postage. I am sure most of that money remained with the Brazilian Government.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

May I say just the other day I sent a letter to one of my sons-in-law addressed to his present station at Bermuda. I had to pay 30 cents postage on it, air mail, at the rate of 6 cents for half an ounce.

Mr. ELMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to state whether that was United States money?

Mr. KEEFE. That was in United States money. The Post Office Department carried that letter to New York, to the fleet post office. That is all they did. The Navy carried it out to Bermuda.

If you want substantiation of what I have just said, let us read from the RECORD on page 331:

Mr. LUDLOW. The Post Office Department gets the revenue but the Navy carries the mail. Do you make any adjustment with the Navy?

Mr. GRAYSON. No. We, of course, continue to pay for service to Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies.

Mr. LUDLOW. The expense is borne by the Navy but the Department gets the revenue.

Mr. GRAYSON. That is correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is no transfer of funds?

Mr. GRAYSON. No, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. And there is not any transfer in handling foreign air mail?

Mr. GRAYSON. No, sir.

Now the point ought to be perfectly clear that if we had a true picture showing what the Navy and the Army are expending out of their funds to carry the mail that formerly was carried and paid for by the Post Office Department, then we would have a true picture to see whether in the over-all picture the Post Office Department is really operating at a profit.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, to corroborate what the gentleman from Wisconsin is saying, I have received this morning a letter from a soldier's wife, saying she wrote to her husband 120 letters and has not received 1 letter in return, simply because they cannot come through.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from Wisconsin has accurately stated that there is no way of ascertaining the cost to the Navy Department for carrying foreign air mail. But we can secure an approximation of the cost by reading the testimony on pages 319 and 320, starting at the bottom of page 319 and at the top of 320, in which I made the following observation:

Mr. LUDLOW. And, I might state that the estimated cost of the foreign air mail in 1942 was $14,552,551; the estimated cost for 1943 was $5,674,906, or a reduction of $8,877,645. That was largely due, I suppose, to the fact that the Navy has taken over operations?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. In the Pacific and up to Alaska.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. What service has the Navy taken over?

Mr. PURDUM. The Navy has taken over the service in the Pacific, to Alaska, and now it has taken over the Atlantic service.

So, while we do not have accurate figures, as the gentleman from Wisconsin so well said, we do have an approximation by which the measure of difference would be something over $8,000,000 in the cost paid by the Government. But, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] very properly pointed out, in order to get a balanced picture, you have to offset against that the $75,000,000 which it cost to carry the free soldiers' mail, which is many times the differential between the cost of carrying of foreign air mail by the Navy.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, if I may answer the question of the gentleman from Indiana, I think he has proven my case completely by that statement. I want to thank him for it. I had overlooked that series of questions by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana. But I think the facts he has now put into the record clearly demonstrate and conclusively establish the truth of the statement I have just made, because it clearly shows that due to the Navy taking over the carrying of foreign air mail, the request for appropriation was only $5,674,000, a reduction of $8,887,000. The answer to that is, if the Navy had not taken over the air mail they would have come in and asked for an appropriation of $8,877,000 instead of $5,674,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think the gentleman from Wisconsin is exactly right. He has stated the question exactly.

Mr. KEEFE. The differential right there on the face of the record clearly shows if the Post Office Department were charged with the expenses that it used to pay for carrying the mail as shown by those figures, it would still operate at a loss.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. And it is also true that if they had been paid postage for the soldiers' mail, or $8,500,000 worth, they would have had $75,000,000 more in revenue, or a difference of $67,000,000 in favor of the post-office returns.

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, yes. If they did not carry penalty mail and franked mail and everything else, and if they did not have a subsidy for second- and third-class mail, they certainly would be able to show a profit. That is not an answer to the argument at all.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further, so that I may finish my statement?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. But the fact remains where you show one place where somebody is relieved of cost, you should show the costs which they have assumed, which are 9 or 10 times as much as that which they have been relieved of.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky has shown, as usual, a desire to inject a partisan appeal into this matter, which I have attempted to eliminate, and he has missed the point I am making entirely. If the gentleman from Kentucky will take the time in the seclusion of his office where it is perfectly quiet, and read this record and see my remarks tomorrow, he will see I have not tried to be critical of the Post Office Department. The simple point I want to make is that Mr. Walker says the Post Office Department is now operating in the black. The simple point I want to make is that if Mr. Walker had charged himself with the expense that he used to pay for carrying foreign air mail that is now being paid by the Army and Navy, he would still have to be operating in the red, and you cannot get away from that.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. Which does not alter the situation which the gentleman from Kentucky refers to in the least.

Mr. KEEFE. No, it does not alter the situation which the gentleman from Kentucky refers to in the least.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I had no thought to inject any partisanship into this discussion. I want to say in behalf of the gentleman from Wisconsin that he has been a very constructive member of our committee and he has always tried to develop points and he has developed many which are very fine. My criticism was not in the spirit of partisanship, but in the spirit of that eminent fairness which the gentleman from Wisconsin shows and I just wanted him to put the other side of the picture in showing they had something to say on the side of assuming a greater load, as well as assuming the expense. Certainly, that is not showing partisanship.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I would be a very poor Member of Congress and of the Committee on Appropriations if I did not fully realize that the Post Office Department has done a magnificent job.

I have stated that at least five times in this statement this afternoon. I fully realize the burden that the Post Office Department has had to carry, but that fact does not change the thesis of my argument or the conclusions I have reached.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is it not true that the Postmaster General has given himself the credit of this postage that would have been paid? Had there not been free soldier mail he would have been in the black by six or seven million.

Mr. KEEFE. Of course, they would be in the black if they operated a lot of other things contrary to the provisions of the will of Congress, but he is operating his business down there pursuant to the laws of this Congress, I assume. Because he is so operating he is still operating in the red, his statement to the contrary in the hearings that he is now operating in the black for the first time in 24 years, notwithstanding.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is more responsible than any other Member of the House in calling attention to the great wastes by bureaus in this abuse of their free mailing privileges. In my opinion he is one of the most efficient and capable members of our great Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KEEFE. This record clearly shows that the Post Office Department has had a pretty good deal out of this soldier free mail. It is a 3-to-1 proposition, and that is where the Post Office Department makes its money. Three letters are going to the soldier for every one that the soldier writes back, and most of them are carrying 6-cent air-mail stamps, and the Post Office Department is getting all that revenue, and they think they have a pretty good deal.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. While we want to give the Post Office Department credit for doing a good job, we also must not forget to give credit where credit is due, and that is to the postal employees who today and for the past 2 years have handled more pieces of mail per day than they ever did before, at about the same rate of pay.

Mr. KEEFE. I am in complete accord with what the gentleman has stated.

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly if it were not for the fine work that all those postal employees have done and the Department, the first, second, third and fourth assistants, and their officers, we would not be showing any black at all.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CLASON. I wonder if the gentleman would be kind enough to comment on this: On page 17, it is shown by the Postmaster General that the average number of pieces of mail dispatched amounts to 6.13 per week. He also states that they think they are doing a pretty good job of delivering the mail with prompt expedition. Does the gentleman think there is any likelihood of any unusual delay in the delivery of the soldiers' ballots to them in order for them to vote at the national election, if other agencies work promptly also?

Mr. KEEFE. Well, I did not want to get into that situation at all, because that is foreign to what I had intended to say. I may say, however, that I have full and complete confidence that the Post Office Department will deliver State ballots in the ordinary processes of the mail, to every member of the armed forces within continental United States. It should be apparent to the gentleman, however, that the Post Office Department has nothing to do with the transporting of these ballots, air mail overseas, because the Army and the Navy have taken over that job.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. TABER. I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. So, if we expect to deliver ballots to the soldiers, sailors, marines, and other members of the armed services overseas, it will have to be through direction from the Commander in Chief to the Army and the Navy, that they utilize the ample facilities which they have, to see to it that those ballots and full ballots go to the people overseas.

Now, I want to go into one other question. I want to call your attention to the fact that yesterday the House passed H. R. 4033, a bill introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH], chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, relating to the use of the penalty mail privilege. I have just this to say with respect to this legislation: The House will recall that the gentleman from Wisconsin, who is now addressing you, made a rather determined fight in the last Congress to try to get this question of penalty mail under control, and by an overwhelming vote of the last Congress on three rollcall votes, the attitude of the Congress was very distinctly expressed that we wanted steps taken to bring this excessive use of penalty mail under the jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States. Because of the apparent inactivity of the legislative committee, I saw fit to attach, as you will recall, a limiting amendment on the annual supply bill for the Post Office Department last year. That held that bill up until the 30th day of June, when it had to be passed with a compromise, put in by the conferees.

As a result of the activities of the Members of Congress who have shown a distinct interest in that problem, yesterday under unanimous consent, we passed H. R. 4033, which will ultimately bring back under the control of the Congress this whole subject of the free use of penalty mail by administrative and executive agencies of the Government.

I want to compliment the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for the splendid job which they did in writing this legislation and bringing it to the floor of the House and getting it passed. I hope that the Senate will likewise expedite the passage of this very much needed legislation.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. I wonder if I do not have the breadth of the original point the gentleman tries to give the Congress in this statement, that if the moneys now paid from the United States Treasury through another department were charged against the Post Office Department, they would not be able to show their black figure, so to speak?

Mr. KEEFE. That is exactly the point, with utter and complete simplicity, but giving the ultimate fact exactly as I intended to say it.

May I say that the Post Office Department is not charged with an offense because of this. I simply want the facts to be as they are, and I think some agency of the Government ought to check into what it is costing the Army and the Navy who are handling this mail situation without any restrictions as to cost imposed by the regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. I do not have the slightest idea as to what the handling of this foreign air mail really amounts to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is keeping up the record of bigger and better bills that was established by the Appropriations Committee with the independent offices bill. The amount involved in this bill, that is, what the Post Office and Treasury Departments will pay out as a result of it and as a result of other legislation, will be $11,985,000,000.

The items are as follows:

Direct appropriations for the Treasury, $212,000,000.

Direct appropriations for the Post Office, $1,105,000,000.

Refunds $795,000,000, permanent appropriations $5,455,000,000, trust funds $4,418,000,000, or a total of $11,985,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think the gentleman should not include trust funds as part of the cost of government.

Mr. TABER. They are collected as taxes. I do not know whether or not they should be included, but they are the items that are paid out of the taxes collected.

Mr. LUDLOW. They are collected, however, for the benefit of the beneficiaries of these trusts.

Mr. TABER. After a fashion. On the other hand, there has always been a question as to the solvency of those funds.

There are some things that I wish to say here that I feel should be said, and that to my mind are very important. Eleven million of our young men and our young women are in the armed forces of the United States. They are fighting as best they can and giving a good account of themselves on the field of battle—on land, in the air, and on the high seas—but the archenemy of those young men and young women is the incompetence, the extravagance, and the wastefulness of the heads of the civilian branches of our Government.

On the 18th day of November 1943, the Ways and Means Committee of the House reported a bill amending the tax

law. That bill contained a provision that hereafter no deductions should be allowed for losses on account of so-called hobbies. Immediately there followed an advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.'s, dairy herd for sale at auction. Very evidently Mr. Morgenthau realized that hereafter he would not be permitted to use his losses upon his dairy herd as a deduction on his taxable income. Very evidently Mr. Morgenthau was torn between two forces: One, his loyalty to his President, the head of his Cabinet, and his duty not to advertise the fact that the farmers were not receiving a price for their dairy products that would net them a profit; and, another, his duty to his own financial structure which was imperiled by the provisions in the tax bill. Very evidently he chose his own financial interest, and protected it just as far as he might. Perhaps some of the President's friends might say he sold the President down the river; but worst of all is the other side of the picture. I quote from the New York World-Telegram, September 13, 1943:

We now feel it would have been wise if he also had sold all but a few of his more than 1,500 acres as well as his dairy herd. We say this because Mr. Morgenthau is, by no stretch of the imagination, a farmer. One look at his property showed he has little interest in and probably a very poor understanding of either farm land or livestock.

The short lane running from the highway to the tenant-farm quarters was like the rocky road to Dublin. None of the buildings had seen paint for several years, and farm machinery was scattered about in the yard gathering rust. Even the children's swing had deteriorated to a one-rope affair.

And the dairy barns were far from impressive. Though originally well constructed, they were in a bad state of repair. Panes of glass were missing from windows and doors could be opened and closed only with difficulty. The whitewash on the interior walls was grimy and peeling.

Mr. Morgenthau spent but little time at the sale. Clad in farmer attire and wearing smoked glasses, he stood very grimly watching the proceedings. No greetings were exchanged between him and his neighbors, and when his herd sire was given such little respect by those in attendance he turned on his heel and left, his pride, no doubt, having been cut to the quick.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I feel forced to intervene at this juncture in defense of my distinguished constitutent and well-known dirt farmer, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Morgenthau just decided, in all fairness to him, that he would make a better horticulturist than dairyman. When he sold his herd of pedigreed blue-blooded cattle for $15,000 he did not relinquish his claim to being a dirt farmer because he went into growing apples, one of our biggest crops, and he has now become one of the foremost apple knockers in Dutchess County.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman mean that his apple trees have grown to the point where they are producing since the auction of the dairy herd?

Mr. FISH. They will produce in the future. You see we have just had a shortage of milk in the country and Mr. Morgenthau realized that due to the actions of O. P. A. and the ceiling price on corn he could not continue to produce milk at a profit. He thought therefore it would be more profitable to go into the apple business. Perhaps in the future he plans to solve post-war unemployment problems by growing enough apples so there will be plenty to go around.

The gentleman is a little unfair in his remarks to overlook and not to admit that Mr. Morgenthau has become a horticulturist, and horticulturists today are almost as much needed as dairy farmers except that one is needed now and the other in the future. It was merely a question of exchanging milk for apples or dairy cows for apple trees.

Mr. TABER. We shall, of course, have to give Mr. Morgenthau credit for being into something; in other words, he did not go out of the dairy business without getting started in something else even though he might not produce anything from it for 8 or 10 years.

Mr. FISH. Representing Dutchess County I, of course, would have to resent and deny the statement about the farm buildings not being kept up and not being painted. If that were true—and, of course, I do not want to question the accuracy of anything my colleague the gentleman from New York says, then it would be the only farm in my congressional district that is not painted and well kept up. I am sure there must be some error for I cannot believe that Mr. Morgenthau would have the only farm that was unpainted and in such a state of disarray.

Mr. TABER. The World-Telegram reporter who was there said it was not painted. He was there; he saw it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I should like to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH], if he saw it for himself; did he see it with his own eyes?

Mr. FISH. Me?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. FISH. Does not the gentleman know I have been a dirt farmer for 20 years like President Roosevelt and that I get around my district? I know these buildings well.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did the gentleman see these buildings?

Mr. FISH. I have seen these buildings long before Mr. Morgenthau came up to Dutchess County and many times since.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did the gentleman see them lately?

Mr. FISH. They were the finest barns and farm buildings in my entire district.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman said: "They were."

Mr. FISH. At that time.

Mr. TABER. That is it.

Mr. FISH. That was 15 years ago. I would hate to think that Mr. Morgenthau, this eminent businessman, the Secretary of the Treasury, could have brought ruin and havoc to the finest farm in my part of the State.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But the gentleman's experience was 15 years ago.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the leading farmer from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. I followed up Mr. Morgenthau's sale, for I have been interested in well-bred livestock. While he had some very fine stock he did not maintain the pedigrees in his lines and the men who came there to buy were discouraged and disgusted at what they had seen.

The condition of the buildings, which was referred to, is entirely correct. It just looked to me like one of those cases where a man was spending money on a farm to avoid paying income tax, to reduce his income tax. It is just one of that kind of rackets, it looked to me from what I gathered from the farm press.

Mr. TABER. But none of that money got into the paint.

Mr. GROSS. Evidently not. While there is a shortage of milk, there is no indication that when he went out of the dairy business with that high-priced herd it made any difference in the milk supply of the community.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. From what the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is a real dairyman and a real farmer, says, it is evident some of these New Dealers have been getting into this dairy herd of Morgenthau's and that is what is the matter. It is just like these New Dealers have gotten into other things, the Government, for instance.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman means that the New Deal getting into the dairy herd has resulted in the rust and the broken windows, lack of paint, and all that sort of thing? I am inclined to agree with the gentleman.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield for one more question?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FISH. The gentleman cannot possibly intimate that it was through any inefficiency on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury that he has failed to make a profit on his dairy herd?

Mr. TABER. I would like to call attention to this that to my mind is the most important thing. The worst of this whole business is that this same man who was running a farm is the chief executive of the Treasury of the United States. He is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasury is being run just like Mr. Morgenthau's farm. We have had hearings before the committee for about a month on this.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. If our friends on that side of the center aisle are through making a Roman holiday of Mr. Morgenthau and his dairy farm, I would like to ask the gentleman one or two questions about information on the pending bill. He built up into a large total the appropriation and very truthfully did so, but I would like to call attention to the fact that he included in his summation of the total internal-revenue refunds, and customs refunds. These refunds are just paying out money that the Government has taken without rhyme or rea-

son from the taxpayers and is paying back to them. Refunds are a bookkeeping proposition and should not be charged to appropriations.

Mr. TABER. If we credit ourselves with the taxes, we have to charge ourselves with the refund. I do not know what kind of bookkeeping would avoid it. It never used to be that way.

Mr. LUDLOW. May I call the gentleman's attention also to the fact he has in the permanent appropriations many items that are statutory, such as sinking fund and interest on the public debt. We could not control those things if we wanted to. The interest on the public debt has increased $1,100,000,000 during the last year. So it is hardly a fair picture to charge those appropriations that we cannot control. Nobody has a higher esteem for the gentleman from New York than I have. I call these facts to his attention because I know he wants to be fair.

Mr. TABER. The debt has increased a good deal more than $1,100,000,000. The interest on the public debt has increased at least that amount.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is what I stated. That was the increase in the interest rate.

Mr. TABER. But as long as we are going to spend at such rate as we are spending, we are bound to increase the interest on the public debt. That is the worst part of the whole business. The gentleman does not seem to realize the importance of this thing and the importance of calling to the attention of the public the fact that this Department is going to pay out $11,985,000,000.

I want the gentleman to understand why it is important. It is important because if we do not do it the public will not realize what a terrible thing it is to pile up such expenditures. It does not make any difference whether this committee is responsible for it or not, the fact that the money is going to be paid out is a serious menace to the financial structure of America. I want the gentleman to realize that and to realize the fact I am calling attention to it is absolutely necessary if we are going to get this across to the public. That is the thing that the gentleman does not seem to realize.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from New York is a good cutter and so am I. We are both good cutters. The gentleman knows I am in favor of cutting these appropriations and that I have tried to cut them all the time, because he and I have sat down together and we have tried conscientiously to cut out every dollar of expenditures that could be cut out without ruin to vital activities, but I think there ought to be some recognition given to the fact that there are certain items that we cannot control. The operating expenses of these two departments we have cut over $22,000,000 instead of increasing them and that ought to be stated, too.

Mr. TABER. I will get to all that sort of thing in a moment. In the meantime I do not want the gentleman, I do not want the country, and I do not want the House to forget for a minute that the Treasury has to pay out on account of its operations the $11,985,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman would not think of offering an amendment to cut the interest on the public debt, would he?

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; I would not think of it. On the other hand, the gentleman wants to make the country believe that the Treasury does not have to pay out interest on the public debt, according to the way he approaches the problem. I do not like to see the gentleman follow that procedure. I think he is making a mistake in attempting to differentiate the appropriations that are made directly on the recommendation of the committee and the others, because if we do not take the whole picture of the expenditures of the Government and get at those, we are never going to get anywhere.

Let me call attention to these further facts. We have had hearings before the committee for a month on the Treasury Department and those hearings are printed and available. In addition to that, we have had an investigation made by the Appropriations Committee investigators which has demonstrated beyond doubt the inefficient manner in which this organization is conducted. I am going to recite some of those items. The gentleman from Indiana recited some of them yesterday himself and I did not interrupt him because I thought he was doing a good job in referring to them. I felt that the people should know the manner in which the Treasury Department is being run.

I am going to call attention to a few of the items that were covered by our investigators and by the hearings. I am not going to call attention to all of them because it would take too long and some of the evidence that the investigators found of extravagance and incompetency all through the agencies of the Government incidental to this investigation. I may say some cuts were made by the committee, but the cuts did not bring the bill in line with what the testimony before the committee and the investigators' report show clearly should be made. Those cuts I shall offer as the different items are reached.

In the Secretary's office 27 messengers on the roll cut to 18 does not do the job of cutting. There have been vacancies all the way through. The number of messengers leaves plenty to clutter up the roll. There were only about 13 people on the roll who would have any justification for being served by a messenger and most generally one messenger ought to be able to service at least a couple of people. This item will stand a much bigger cut than the committee gives.

Let me give you a picture of foreign funds control. It shows 80 employees with very much larger salaries than heretofore and those salaries came as a result of promotions. Their licensing activities have been reduced from 190,000 cases in 1942 to 120,000 in 1943. The applications sent to Washington have been reduced one-third and the percentage sent to Washington is down to 14 percent, yet the number of high-priced employees in the Department goes up by 8 and in the field by hundreds.

The number of clerical employees with salaries from $1,440 to $1,800, goes down by 50. The number with salaries from $1,680 to $1,980 goes down 30, from $1,800 to $2,130 goes down 15, indicating, according to the head of this organization, as appears on page 103 of the hearings, that there have been tremendous advances in salaries.

The field shows 31 employees with a very liberal salary.

The Division of Tax Research, the Tax Legislative Counsel and the Division of Research and Statistics are all way out of line. They have offered nothing to the Ways and Means Committee except to jumble up the whole operation. The Ways and Means Committee is obliged to rely entirely upon its own staff. I think it can be said without fear of contradiction that these people are responsible for muddling the income tax and the terrific blanks that the people are obliged to fill out. I do not believe that these items are cut properly.

The Office of Tax Legislative Counsel told a terrific story about their overtime and how bad off they were that way, and when it came to be figured out it amounted to 5 minutes a day. One man was deferred from the draft to work upon sales tax and then the Secretary of the Treasury recommends against it. It has 11 attorneys with an average age of 33. The whole set-up is absolutely unnecessary.

The Division of Research and Statistics is headed by Doc Haas. Doc is the great pay-roll expert of the Treasury and he is not the least bit particular what pay roll his force is on, provided it is on a pay roll. A little while ago we found a large force of it illegally on the Processing Tax Board refund appropriation. At this time he only turns up on two pay rolls—the War Finance and his own—but it is in such shape it is difficult to tell just what he does do.

The Office of the General Counsel advises that it spends a substantial amount of time on legal research on broader fiscal, economic, and social programs or problems of general relationship to the functions of the Treasury Department. What we need this outfit and the Tax Counsel also for is difficult to follow. They are spending at a rate above their annual appropriation and should be brought down to earth. They are doing this with five vacancies. They tell us that they want 4 extra employees in the Personnel Division to take care of 17 deferments. If one person could not do the entire job, he would have to be dead from his feet up. The personnel set-up was just so bad that the committee was convinced that it should make a good cut here.

The Bureau of Accounts presented an estimate of $857,900. The Bureau has been spending a lot of time trying to make itself an auditing agency in accordance with Executive Order No. 8512, which has been in the newspapers a good deal and which was issued several years ago. We have refused to appropriate for these operations, but they have gone ahead and spent money to do the things Executive Order No. 8512 called for. That meant getting up a complete state-

ment of the operations of the Government.

The Commissioner came before us and was exceedingly proud of himself and his operation. He brought along a fancy booklet that I will have here on the floor tomorrow to show what he was doing under this order. The funny part of it was that he showed a saving of $558,000,000 for recoveries on renegotiation of contracts. The actual facts were that about 10 percent of it was savings, or about $55,000,000, and the rest of it was made up by refunds of income and excess-profits taxes that the people whose contracts were renegotiated were entitled to get before they paid the excess earnings back to the Government. But he did not show that last part because that would have spoiled his story.

I want to see every dollar saved for the Government that can be fairly and honestly saved, but I do like to see these folks that come before us doing accounting tell the story as it is and not some other way.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understand the gentleman correctly, the gross amount is the amount before levying the excess-profits tax. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. No; not exactly. The gross amount is the gross saving on account of renegotiation. The net amount is the amount these people would have to pay after deducting the refunds on the income and excess-profits taxes to which they would be entitled as a result of the renegotiation. In other words, their bill for income and excess-profits taxes is very much reduced as a result of the renegotiation operation, and they are entitled to deduct that from their renegotiation repayment before they pay it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think even at that the showing might be overstated, because under the present law you have the privilege of setting forward the taxable income against future losses, so as this moves on into the next 2 or 3 years it might develop that the companies involved should deduct all of that against future losses and thereby the Treasury could not show any savings at all.

Mr. TABER. That situation might readily exist.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

This organization has been trying to build up ever since I have been on the committee. They have been very ambitious without any occasion for it. If we are able to find one picture in what they present that is incorrect, it makes one wonder if any of it is correct.

We find on investigation that triplicate records are kept in many instances: One for the General Accounting Office, one for the Treasury Regulations, and the third to satisfy the requirements of the Bureau of the Budget. It is perfectly evident that their accounting procedure is antiquated and that they are not making the best use of it to get results. I have long been disturbed by this and by the fight for power that seems under way between the New Deal agencies and units. The investigation of our examiner shows that there are two personnel offices in the Bureau of Accounts—one for it and the other existing in the Division of Disbursements. Unquestionably there is duplication in the administrative set-up of these organizations and unquestionably there is duplication between this set-up and the personnel set-up in the department under Mr. Wilson.

It is a trouble that comes from having a department without an executive head. Our investigator found that there was an administrative duplication between the offices of the Bureau of Accounts and the Division of Disbursements in their entire operation.

The Division of Disbursements shows a request for personnel amounting to, on the surface, 1,927 man-years, or an increase of 80. There has been a cut by the committee of $250,000 in this appropriation, that cut being thoroughly justified.

These people state that there is a terrific increase in the machine rentals they have to use, and they do not expect to save anything by the installation of card checks. Just think of it—card checks to operate, to cover the accounting they have to do, done in 10 percent of the time that manual work would require, and they do not expect to save anything in help. That is the kind of a story they hand us.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman calls attention to a reduction of $200,000 for the Bureau of Accounts, the Division of Disbursements, but that reduction is not a reduction in the expenses to the United States Government, is it, entirely?

Mr. TABER. It would be if it goes through what they save, and they are not allowed to get it back later on, because it is below the Budget estimate for that year.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I understand. I simply take the figure of $125,000 reduction under the heading "Deposit of withheld taxes, salaries, and expenses." That is not a reduction in the expenses, but simply withholding that deposit of funds. Is not that correct?

Mr. TABER. No; that is an item for salaries and expenses in administering the item of withheld taxes, under the tax law. That covers personnel rather than the amount withheld. For instance, in the Treasury Department there has to be a unit to withhold the taxes of the employees, and to handle that feature, and to account for it to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, just like every other department, and that cut here was in the amount of money that was asked to operate that unit of the Treasury Department, so that really there would be a saving, if we can keep it down to that figure.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I realize that the committee knows much more about this than I do, but I notice in the report of the committee it calls attention to reductions as compared with the request of the Bureau of the Budget, and the report of the committee justifies the reduction, because it is less than the Bureau of the Budget estimates, but not very much is said about the difference between the amount your committee is allowing for this year as compared with what it allowed last year.

Then I call attention especially to the item in respect to the Budget, the item of $437,000 and the committee says it is reduced to $423,000 for the year. Of course that is only a 3-percent reduction, practically all of which is for expenses, including salaries, but nevertheless, compared with last year's expenditures of the same amount, you have allowed more this year than last year. I am simply asking for information.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman will find a great many cases where we do allow more than we did last year. On the other hand, or at least the committee has tried to cut down the total, and there have been cuts, and compared with last year's expenditure, the total of this bill is $33,000,000 below the total amount that was carried or that will be carried in this current fiscal year, and $5,000,000 below the amount that has already been carried in the Treasury bill of last year, the difference between the two figures being made up by the so-called overtime pay, which is supposed to amount to somewhere around $28,000,000 for the whole Department, and that will be carried in a deficiency, or whatever is necessary will be carried in a deficiency bill a little later on.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In the item of the Bureau of Accounts, you have salaries and expenses, and in the report you make considerable over a reduction from the request of the Bureau of the Budget. I think you save possibly $27,000, but you have increased the amount $130,000 over last year, have you not?

Mr. TABER. That is true, and that is very largely included in the amount that would be required to cover the cost of this overtime pay. In that whole Bureau of Accounts' total there is yet to be provided approximately $600,000 of overtime pay, and the big increase in that figure is an item for the Division of Disbursements. I would say that other than that most of the items are down rather than up in that unit, but the Division of Disbursements is up, because of larger pay rolls.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I realize that we expect to depend very largely upon the judgment of the great Committee on Appropriations, but it does seem to me in making a report, there ought to be justification for these items, and not just show the amount requested and the amount allowed. The tendency is to take credit I think for having reduced these amounts a little below the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, and not call attention to the fact, except in the back of the report, that you have increased those items in many cases. When you do increase the item I think the committee ought to explain it.

Mr. TABER. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 minutes more.

Mr. TABER. I have noticed in the bill here several particular items, that I think deserve explanation, and I shall go into the detail of that when the item is reached in such a way that I believe the membership will fully understand why there has been an increase.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from New York has very correctly, as he always does, stated the cuts that have been made in this bill. I would like to say to the gentleman from Kansas that I think the remarkable thing about it is that we were able to reduce the estimates on these two Departments at all, because these are service departments. They are distinctively service departments and the volume of mail is increasing by leaps and bounds. That made it difficult to cut the postal estimates. There is an enormous increase in the number of checks and accounts and records of the Treasury Department on account of the war. So I think the remarkable thing is that we were able to achieve such reductions as we have, or any reductions at all. The percentage which the gentleman has indicated is a very slight percentage, but with conditions as they are you would expect an increase instead of a decrease in these appropriations.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if it had not been for the investigation that was made by the committee investigators who were put at this job and went at this Department, I do not believe we would have been able to get through in the committee the cuts that have been made here. On the other hand that investigation was only started about the 1st of December. I did not believe it was as thorough as it could have been if it had started earlier. I believe that there are many, many cases where a thorough review of the operation of any Department or agency of the Government will show that they are getting too much money and have too much personnel. I am in hopes that we may be able to do this on every department. I remember about 4 or 5 months ago the Byrd committee got after the War Department and as a result of that there was effected a cut in the number of employees of the War Department to the extent of 100,000 employees. Now, when the War Department, the active, military agency of the Government, can do that, it is pretty good evidence that a thorough business-like analysis of these Departments and agencies will yield a good deal more.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It is my understanding, however, even though there was a recommendation of a reduction of some 100,000 in the War Department, following it almost immediately, there was a recommendation for an increase of more than 100,000 in another organization spot in the War Department. Is the gentleman familiar with that?

Mr. TABER. The Byrd committee recommend a cut in personnel of 300,000 in the Government and there was a 100,000 reduction contributed toward that cut by the War Department. They did ask for some additional personnel, but the personnel question was reviewed somewhat and there was not so much allowed by any means as they asked for.

In the Bureau of the Public Debt, the investigation indicated that the Treasury Department itself in 1940 had made an investigation of this outfit and they had found that all counting was done by hand and that some pieces of paper were counted as much as 50 times in one form or another. A recommendation was made 4 years ago for the installation of counting machines and other labor-saving devices. Nothing of that kind has been done and all the way through the Bureau of the Public Debt and the War Finance organization is this same old-fashioned, antiquated, obsolete method of doing business.

They have 395 ledgers where 170 would be enough. They could save the Government $1,000,000 a year by paying their file clerks on a piece-work basis.

In connection with their activities for the sale of Government bonds, they are accustomed to supply the committees in the field with an enormous quantity of literature—literature that cannot possibly be used. A check-up that I made indicated that four times the amount required and four times the amount requested has generally been supplied. This represents a ridiculous state of affairs. In many cases the ardor of local committees is dampened by these incompetent operations. In the Chicago office 1,395 persons were employed on one job including 60 messengers or 5 percent of the total number. It is evident that 20 would be sufficient to do the work. They have been unable to get the clerical help that they claim they need and they are evidently trying to use up the money with superfluous messengers. The "expenses of loans" appropriation which was cut $3,000,000 is used to pay personnel in seven other sections. In Chicago they are asking for 10,516 personnel to do the work now performed by 6,152. The appropriation for the help is unquestionably more than it should be.

The investigation reveals that in the Office of the Treasurer, 50 percent of the currency destroyed is fit for reissue. This waste should be stopped. They destroy the paper by burning and do not save the pulp. This is gross waste.

In the Customs Service the committee has cut $500,000. There are at present 504 vacancies at an average salary of $2,900, or a chance for $1,450,000 cut.

In the Bureau of Internal Revenue is also a cut of $9,500,000. There are presently 3,200 vacancies and this with other expenses would justify a saving of $11,500,000.

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving, we were told by the Secretary, that there would be an increase because of additional cigarette stamps. On the other hand, the Bureau of the Budget shows a decreased revenue by many millions of dollars for cigarette stamps. This can save $350,000.

Certain cuts were made in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing because of things we felt could be improved in the management. The mechanical wiper should be used, but Secretary Morgenthau has prohibited its use. The Department made recommendations in November 1942 to eliminate certain bond examinations as superfluous. This has not been done. There are three types at the present time due to three issuing agents' sales records.

Absenteeism is terrific. The average for December was 19 7/10. Eighteen counts of each note are being made. The spoilage rate is brought up as high as 17½ percent. Engravers coming in at 7:30 lose an hour before daylight and yet have to work overtime in artificial light at night.

It is such a picture as I have here presented that establishes beyond dispute the total incompetence of the Treasury Department—waste, inefficiency, and incompetence are rampant at every turn. Every day that President Roosevelt continues that type of incompetence he is failing to support the boy who is fighting our battles overseas and working against the war effort. How much longer are the people at home and the boys overseas going to permit the boy overseas to have this sort of support from their Commander in Chief.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I note, on page 20 of the report, the Treasury Department takes credit for $21,800,000 below the appropriations for 1944 because of the fact that this bill taking care of the 3½-percent interest rate has not yet been passed. But unquestionably if that is done, say this coming year, it will show up as a deficiency this coming fall; will it not? And in that case it would seem to me that $21,800,000 should be charged against the Treasury by right.

Mr. TABER. Well, it will be added to the appropriation if it is made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, this has been the first opportunity which I have had to serve during the hearings as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. Naturally I have had some interesting and enlightening experiences, but likewise there has been considerable disillusionment, as I sat daily at those hearings listening to the justifications of the executive heads of both the Treasury and the Post Office Departments.

It has been contended on the floor on many occasions that our Committee on Appropriatitons works under a disadvantage because of the fact that we do

not have proper investigatorial staffs so that we may bulwark or fortify our own conclusions concerning these estimates which are submitted by the Bureau of the Budget.

I should like to pay tribute to the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], and the ranking Republican Member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. Both of them have served for at least a decade on this subcommittee, and I know that they are doing conscientious work on this particular appropriation bill.

Criticism is frequently heaped upon the legislative branch of government because of the extravagance of the various departments, bureaus, and boards functioning within the executive department. It is contended that Congress controls the purse strings and, therefore, it should not be difficult to curtail unnecessary activities and to prevent the expansion of bureaucratic controls and regulations at a time when the American people should be permitted to concentrate all of their energy upon winning a military victory over the Axis Powers.

DOES NOT SUPERVISE EXPENDITURES

It is true that Congress controls appropriations, but it does not have supervision over expenditures; neither does it exercise any control over the personnel of the bureaus which have made the executive branch a nightmare for business, industry, agriculture, and labor. The hearings just concluded by our subcommittee provided an exceptional opportunity to analyze the operation of the Treasury Department which, undoubtedly, is typical, to a great extent, of all the other departments of the Federal Government. Budget estimates are submitted and attempts made to justify them by the heads of the important bureaus functioning under Secretary Morgenthau. The printed hearings of these deliberations will show conclusively that the members of our subcommittee conscientiously sought to economize and to make reductions wherever possible. It was obvious at all times that Budget estimates were presented in behalf of personnel during the coming fiscal year far in excess of the operating levels during the current year. The committee members were advised that the manpower situation is such that recruitment is extremely difficult and that, as a result, there are huge backlogs of accumulated business to transact.

It is paradoxical that the Federal Government should endeavor to recruit more and more employees at a time when private business and industry, together with the Nation's farms, are operating under tremendous handicaps. Private business finds it necessary to cope with such manpower problems by working under great pressure and by putting in far more hours than under normal conditions. Nevertheless, we observe the executive department utterly failing to sense this abnormal situation; and while there may be executives and supervisors, as well as some personnel, who fully sense this challenge to civilians, without question there are many thousands of Federal employees who are not producing to capacity. Whether it is their fault or the fault of those who direct their work, it is criminal to permit such conditions in wartime.

SEEK DEFICIENCY AMOUNTS

One of the most amazing procedures followed by these Federal bureaus and departments is that whereby Budget estimates may be ignored and appropriations made by Congress may be disregarded so that a deficiency appropriation may be considered necessary. Members of this body are fully aware that we have had supplemental and deficiency appropriation bills which provided operating funds in excess of original Budget estimates. This procedure virtually means that there is neither inducement nor requirement that these bureaus operate within their budgets, because they know that it is an easy matter to submit requests for deficiency appropriations, and that, with few exceptions, these additional appropriations are made available by the Congress.

THREE TIMES AS MANY EMPLOYEES

It has been recalled on many occasions that at the peak of the First World War, civilian employment in the executive branch of Government reached approximately 918,000 on November 11, 1918. I appreciate that the New Deal takes considerable credit for doing everything on a bigger and better scale, but that egotism should not justify having more than three times as many civilian employees in the executive department today than at the peak of the First World War.

The United States Civil Service Commission has just reported that on December 31, 1943, the total of civilian employees of all agencies in the United States was 2,811,813; with total civilian employment outside the continental United States reaching 195,300, or a grand total of 3,007,113. This does not include civilians serving without compensation, or on a dollar-a-year basis, the latter total being 273,907.

The foregoing figures should be compared with those of 1 year earlier, as of December 31, 1942, when total civilian employment in the United States, excluding Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, was 2,810,871. It is obvious that during the calendar year of 1943 there was an increase of approximately 1,000 in civilian employment, instead of any decrease.

However, there is some confusion in the Commission's figures, as the basis of computation was changed radically last June. I have been informed that, on June 30, there were 154,500 civilian employees outside the United States, which, compared with the December 31 total of 195,300, shows an increase of about 40,000 in 6 months. Thus the entire personnel status is becoming more complicated and expansive instead of being simplified. The annual civilian pay roll of the executive department now totals about $8,000,000,000.

On December 31, 1942, the Treasury Department had 72,021 civilian employees, and on November 30, 1943 (which are the latest figures available), Treasury had 85,420 civilian employees. This is an increase of more than 13,000 in 11 months. It may be contended that there have been additional duties to perform because of the war program, which, in the Treasury Department, involves War bond drives and the collection of taxes. This, undoubtedly, is true, but likewise there should be a diminution of peacetime requirements, obviating the apparent need of continually adding to the civilian personnel rolls.

I have raised my voice frequently against this constant expansion of Federal bureaucracy, and there have been congressional committees like the Byrd Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which has advocated a reduction of at least 10 percent in total employment.

MANPOWER HOARDED

The House of Representatives, about a year ago, directed a committee headed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] to make a thorough investigation of Federal employees. Hearings were held and some reports were submitted, which indicated that little effort was being made to curtail civilian pay rolls. I have not heard any reports from the Ramspeck committee for several months, and it is entirely possible that nothing is being done at the present time to insist upon further curtailment, or to correct the obvious abuses which indicate that the Federal Government is hoarding manpower in direct competition not only with the armed forces, but with private employers throughout the Nation.

I contend that, whether it be through control provided by appropriations for these departments or through other legislation, the Congress has failed to heed the demands of our Nation in requiring the executive department of the Federal Government to coordinate and reconcile its manpower needs with the best interests of the war program. It is deplorable that during the past year there has been no reduction in this personnel. This is most significant in view of the fact that this Congress has provided overtime pay and has made other inducements to encourage the most effective use of our civilian personnel.

WORKWEEK IS EXTENDED

In December of 1942, legislation was enacted by Congress to increase the workweek in Federal departments from 40 to 48 hours, with a 21.6 percent increase in salary schedules. The War Overtime Pay Act of 1943, which was approved on May 7, continued the foregoing temporary arrangement, so that the Federal Government would be operating on a comparable basis to private industry, with the longer workweek in effect. During the debate on this legislation, it was pointed out that the full utilization of civilian personnel in the Federal Government would make possible a reduction in the number of employees partially to offset the increased amounts required for the pay roll. Naturally, it was assumed that it would require fewer persons working 48 hours weekly to do the same amount of work than when only a 40-hour week was in effect. It was anticipated that the various agencies and bureaus in the executive departments of Government would cooperate in releasing unnecessary

employees for the purpose of taking more essential employment in war industries or to join the armed forces of our Nation.

I am calling attention to this question of civilian personnel in the executive department because some action should be taken now. More than 2 years have elapsed since Pearl Harbor, and it is time that Federal employees should take their battle stations and prepare for effective action. The primary responsibility rests with the Chief Executive and the heads of the various departments for failing to streamline Federal Government. It is true that Congress has a joint responsibility, but when appropriations are made, it is impossible to follow through to see that expenditures are made in accordance with the established principles of efficient business. It may not be too late to help solve the Nation's manpower problems by insisting arbitrarily that all of the Federal bureaus, agencies, and departments materially curtail their personnel.

We need a national service act in Federal Government today more than we require such drastic legislation to regulate private employment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Idaho 10 additional minutes.

SUBSIDIES AND INFLATION

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I should like to use the remainder of my time to refer briefly to a colloquy in reference to subsidies and inflation which took place between Secretary Morgenthau and myself when the former presented his formal statement to our committee. In reference to this important subject, the Secretary made the following observation, and I quote:

Inasmuch as half of the production and half of what you pay for does not come back in the form of civilian goods, there is a tremendous shortage of the latter with the result that there is more money in the people's pockets than there are goods to go around.

Continuing the Secretary then said:

The President has Justice Byrnes and Judge Vinson working on these fronts, and I think up to now the country has fared fairly well. There is a crack here, a crack there, and a crack over there, and I am fearful that if the Congress does not act favorably on the Presidential request for subsidies, demands for increased wages will follow and right now we are at one of the most important crossroads insofar as our domestic economy is concerned and the responsibility rests with the Congress of the United States as to which way we go.

REPLY TO MORGENTHAU

That is the challenge which Congress received at the hands of Secretary Morgenthau when he appeared before our committee. I should like to direct your attention to pages 44, 45, 46, and 47 of the hearings, where I attempted to refute that charge made by the Secretary of the Treasury. I think you will agree from the colloquy that took place that I forced Secretary Morgenthau to admit that circumstances have prevailed in this country during the past 3½ years, or since July of 1940 when defense preparations and subsequently war preparations were engaged in by our country. We know these additional billions of dollars which have been appropriated by the Congress in order to prosecute this war and all such appropriations have been voted for almost unanimously in this body; but I attempted to point out to Secretary Morgenthau that throughout that 3½-year period our Government has expended billions and billions for these war contracts, almost all of which have been under the cost-plus-fixed-fee policy. Likewise, we know that when the war camps, cantonments, and installations throughout the country began to rise, the Secretary of Labor arbitrarily set up wage scales for labor which were effective in all these communities. These scales were abnormally high as compared with peacetime scales, and despite the fact that we were drafting young men of our country to serve under the colors at $50 a month.

ELEMENTS OF INFLATION

We recall that the American Legion, during the interval following the First World War, advocated the principle of universal service so there would be special privilege for none and equal service for all; yet throughout that period nothing was done. When we began active preparations for defense and later for war, we found that the Federal Government had been expending these billions of dollars, deliberately and willfully doing everything possible to inject those elements into the blood stream of our Nation which inevitably would cause inflationary trends to overwhelm our economic structure.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield briefly.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I feel that the gentleman from Idaho is to be complimented in bringing out one thing here today that cannot be too often called to the attention of the Congress for the good of the Nation, cannot too often be emphasized, and that is the fact that we still have 3,000,000 civilian employees on the pay roll at a time when at least half a million of these should be in the Army or should be elsewhere working in behalf of our war effort.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I agree with the gentleman that, regardless of whether we have Cabinet heads and executives appearing before the Congress to attempt to justify expenditure of these billions, the records are there and are conclusive, showing what has been done by the executive department of the Government.

And now may I just refer to one or two questions and answers involving the Secretary and myself. I quote Mr. Morgenthau:

I agree with you that the huge expenditures naturally put money into the people's pockets. The place that I disagree with you is the inference that it was through bad management.

To which I replied as follows:

May I just say this, Mr. Secretary, I did not intend in my remarks to point out any charges of mismanagement, but rather to point out, and I want to stress at this point, that after 3½ years of going down the path involving the expenditure of these wartime billions, it was inevitable that we have some inflation, and that if we have that condition and have had it for 3½ years, it is humanly impossible for Congress or any other agency at this date to stem the constantly rising threats of inflation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Morgenthau then stated:

I do not say that they necessarily can stop it completely, but they certainly can retard it.

He is referring to the Congress.

I replied:

I think the entire Nation wants to retard it in the interest of our national welfare and security.

I quote Secretary Morgenthau again:

The people of the United States decided to go down the road of war, all out, and they naturally had to create the seeds of inflation.

Then I concluded:

So it is not for Congress to decide today?

To which the Secretary replied in conclusion:

No; but we are at the cross roads where we can take measures to retard this thing.

I agreed with him on that point.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND INEFFICIENCY

In closing may I say that much has been said about inflation and whether it is the responsibility of Congress or the executive departments. Naturally the Congress has been responsible as the legislative branch of government for the various laws and enactments, yet we must recognize that this wasteful extravagance, this ineptitude, and this inefficiency which have characterized the wartime administration in the executive departments, bureaus, and boards have been largely responsible for the fact that our national debt has reached monumental peaks.

May I say again that it has been primarily the responsibility of this administration. The Department of Labor statistics show that, since January 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings of workers up to October 1943 had increased 68 percent, while the cost of living increased only 23 percent. We have today, according to Secretary Morgenthau and his research bureau, approximately $35,000,000,000 of excess purchasing power for which there are no consumer goods or no personal services available.

I make that point, Mr. Chairman, because we have read in the press and we have heard over the radio recently that the Congress today is largely to blame for the inflationary trend which confronts our Nation. In refutation of that, I say the record proves that the Congress has been doing an efficient job most of the time, but that the inefficiency and extravagance and waste which are so prevalent down in these departments and bureaus are largely responsible for the economic fallacy, the chaos, and the turmoil which confront our Nation in this great wartime emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries appropriations for the operation of the activities of the Treasury Department. Prior to 1938 there was always included an appropriation to cover losses in shipment of valuable Government securities. From 1922 to 1936, inclusive, the Government paid out to private insurance companies $3,115,427 in premiums for insurance, and collected from the insurance companies during that period for losses only $187,534. When that came to my attention I introduced a bill which provided that the Government should take care of its own losses.

On the day that the President signed the bill we had before us in the House a deficiency bill which was handled by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], as acting chairman, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee. I secured a clearance from the Bureau of the Budget for an appropriation for $500,000 to be placed in the Treasury as a fund out of which losses would be paid. An amendment offered by me was added on the floor.

The first year that this was in operation, in 1938, no losses were required to be paid. In 1939, $100,000 was added to this fund, and in 1940, $91,803 was transferred from the securities trust fund under the act of August 10, 1939. In 1942, 1943, and 1944 no appropriation was necessary. In all, $693,803.13 was appropriated, and as of today there is $611,726.61 unencumbered balance. From 1938 to 1944, $82,408.90 was paid in losses. Of this amount, $332.38 was later recovered. I have an official statement in the form of a letter which I received from Hon. Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the operation of this fund.

Only in operation 5 years, this law has saved the taxpayers of the country over $7,000,000, according to Mr. Bell.

As part of my remarks, I include the letter I received as well as the statements referred to therein. They follow:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 3, 1944.

Hon. JOHN J. COCHRAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. COCHRAN: In compliance with your letter of January 31, 1944, I am enclosing three statements relating to the operations under the Losses in Shipment Act.

During the 15 years from 1922 to 1936 preceding the enactment of the Losses in Shipment Act the Government paid out $3,115,427 for premiums as compared with losses paid to the Government by the insurance companies of only $187,534. Details of this are shown in statement 1.

Since 1938, to November 30, 1943, the Government shipped over $728,000,000,000 in valuables. Reported losses (less adjustments) amounted to $97,906.34, and losses actually paid amounted to $82,408.90, of which $332.38 has been recovered. The estimated savings to the Government on these shipments, based upon the lowest rates charged by private insurers during the 3-year period prior to the establishment of the self-insurance plan, amount to $7,627,243. The details of this are shown in statement 2.

Appropriations to the Government losses in shipment fund, plus the accretion of $91,803 to the fund by transfers from the securities trust fund, amounted to $693,803, of which $611,727 is unexpended on the books of the Treasury. Information showing appropriations, losses paid, recoveries, and unexpended balances, by years, is shown in statement 3.

Very truly yours,

D. W. BELL,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

STATEMENT 1.—*Statement showing shipments made, premiums paid, and net losses under private insurance contracts for period from 1922 to 1936*

Fiscal year—	Value of shipments	Premiums paid	Losses paid to Government by private insurers
1922	$4,151,011,562	$300,004	$14,040
1923	4,287,434,214	276,165	9,440
1924	4,072,828,416	268,589	14,550
1925	3,964,630,171	194,659	29,587
1926	4,159,175,355	203,497	5,070
1927	4,139,472,453	189,474	3,200
1928	4,573,662,452	193,025	4,900
1929	5,296,392,630	205,356	2,000
1930	5,724,353,815	229,617	3,508
1931	4,930,515,868	131,126	300
1932	5,179,323,481	113,866	1,440
1933	6,013,934,253	170,760	6,870
1934	4,924,974,583	141,988	90,580
1935	12,365,319,222	352,889	2,049
1936	5,073,680,802	144,412	
Total	78,856,709,277	3,115,427	187,534
Average per year	5,257,113,952	207,695	12,502

STATEMENT 2.—*Statement of certain operations under Government losses in Shipment Act, as amended*

Fiscal year—	Value of shipments	Losses reported (less adjustments)	Losses paid [1]	Premium savings [2]
1938	$29,188,436,090	$432.36		$159,812
1939	39,504,317,638	9.62	$376.10	456,403
1940	41,135,297,019	2,771.81	236.19	503,853
1941	81,632,871,381	944.63	2,479.75	798,196
1942	107,313,253,081	12,500.39	1,186.57	[3]863,272
1943	276,319,878,442	74,467.49	9,305.68	3,165,159
1944 (to Nov. 30, 1943)	152,671,389,478	6,780.04	68,824.61	1,680,548
Total	727,765,443,129	97,906.34	[3]82,408.90	7,627,243

[1] On basis of approved vouchers.
[2] Based on lowest rates charged by private insurers during 3-year period prior to establishment of self-insurance plan.
[3] Of this amount, $332.38 has been recovered.

STATEMENT 3.—*Status of fund for payment of Government losses in shipment*

Fiscal year—	Appropriations	Losses paid [1]	Recoveries	Unencumbered balance
1938	$500,000.00			$500,000.00
1939	100,000.00	$376.10		599,623.90
1940	{[2]91,803.13 / 1,000.00}	236.19		692,190.84
1941	1,000.00	2,479.75		690,711.09
1942		1,186.57	$262.50	689,787.02
1943		9,305.68		680,481.34
1944 (to Nov. 30, 1943)		68,824.61	69.88	611,726.61
Total	693,803.13	82,408.90	332.38	611,726.61

[1] On basis of approved vouchers.
[2] Transferred from securities trust fund under act of Aug. 10, 1939.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

[Mr. CASE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS].

(Mr. LANDIS asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. LANDIS addressed the Committee. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona such time as he may require.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has given us a very informative speech a few minutes ago in regard to gold and its importance in the post-war world. I agree with him concerning its importance. From his answer to my question put to him it is apparent that he agrees with me that our country has suffered materially from the military necessity which is said to have caused the closing of our gold mines.

Ever since I have been a Member of this body I have heard it said on both sides of the aisle that our Government was doing a foolish thing in buying gold at $35 an ounce. To my mind there has been a lot of foolish suggestions about the worthlessness of gold. I am not saying anything about how we have used it during the past decade but I am saying that it is a mighty valuable asset for our Nation today. The human mind and other human conditions are going to have to change very much before gold becomes as useless and worthless as Members in this Chamber have implied.

While I agree with the gentleman from South Dakota regarding the monetary importance of gold, I would not have him overlook the fact that there are two precious metals. Let us remember that more than half of the human beings that occupy this planet prize the white metal more than the yellow metal. This great hoard of silver which some Members here have said was criminal to accumulate is or should be as great a national asset as our hoard of gold. We are blind if we do not see these facts and make them count to our advantage.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made previously in the Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, we are considering a measure involving, as I understand, approximately $12,000,000,000 of expenditures of which about $3,000,000,000 is for operating expenses, a tremendous amount of money. I realize it is difficult for Members of the House who are not members of the committee to analyze and perhaps criticize the legislation before us. We must depend upon the great Committee on Appropriations of the House to bring in a measure that can be justified to this Congress.

But I would like to call your attention to one or two things that I think are extremely important. We are going to expend during the year a sum estimated at about $100,000,000,000, and we will be in debt about $240,000,000,000 by July 1, and with all the taxes of all kinds, we will probably raise a little over $40,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, we have on the one hand a great committee known as the Committee on Ways and Means that provides the ways and means by which to raise the money to provide for these expenditures. Then we have this great Committee on Appropriations which provides for the spending of the money. I am not here to say that it is a case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand does, but I do suggest that there ought to be some means by which these two committees could coordinate more and arrange to see that we do not spend any more money than is absolutely necessary in view of the amount of money that is being raised by the Committee on Ways and Means and considering the fact the demand for expenditures are tremendous. So it is my suggestion: That in view of the tremendous debt against this country and in view of the hope and trust we will pay it sometime, the Committee on Appropriations not spend any more money than is raised by the Committee on Ways and Means or provided for, except it be used for war and emergency uses. I realize it is difficult to reach that sort of a situation, because the Committee on Appropriations has demands of all kinds from the various agencies. It is difficult to determine which items, in many cases, which items are really necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Chairman, legislation that would require that we raise the money before we spend it on all nonwar costs would have a wholesome effect.

In event there are nonwar items that overrun the income of revenue, then let the items be reported and require, say, a two-thirds vote on such items.

Now, we are going to have to come to a show-down and we might just as well face it. If we ever expect to balance the Budget after the war. Now is a good time to get ready for it.

We have two distinguished leaders on the floor of the House handling this particular bill. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]. They have done a pretty good job, I think, and have attempted to hold this expenditure down. Here is the difficulty. The heads of these agencies come before our committee and tell this committee how much money they need. They also tell us, of course, they have these figures based upon the Bureau's estimates that are handed to them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But the problem we have is this. They bring in only suggestions as to the amount of money they feel they should have and very rarely make suggestions of reductions in the amount of funds they are going to need, or offer suggestions where important savings might be made by economizing in manpower and money. So I say, I think we ought to have legislation that will put us on a more or less cash basis, if we ever expect to get out of this terrific debt we are in. We can exclude, of course, as I mentioned a moment ago, the question of war expenditures. We must have funds, even though it is necessary to borrow—no one takes a contrary view with respect to that. With regard to all other expenditures and services, they should be reduced in the light of the condition of the Federal Treasury, and the need for war effort.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from South Dakota who has just made a very able address, in just a moment.

Now, do you realize by the first of July this debt is going to amount to about $1,250 for every man, woman, and child in this country, about $3,500 or $4,000 for every taxpayer? I think it is time we should give these matters a little more definite study.

Now I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished Member from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The figures the gentleman has cited as to the per capita debt might be made even larger than he has given. Personally I think the per capita debt is probably closer to $2,000. However, I want to say this. The Committee on Appropriations does try to restrict the appropriations below the authorizations made by the Congress. In the independent offices appropriation bill there was not a single non-war agency which got more money than it got last year except to meet the requirements of the war overtime pay bill to the extent of about $50,000,000. I am told that in this bill about $216,000,000 is required to meet the overtime pay act, and with respect to which the ruling is that the Committee on Appropriations is obligated to make those appropriations or face judgments against the Government in the Court of Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In reply, let me say to the gentleman from South Dakota that the overtime pay bill was intended, of course, to provide for more work by each individual, when his salary was raised and when his hours were increased. I am not complaining about the action of the Committee on Appropriations, but, of course, it was intended by that bill to save manpower and provide for less personnel employment in the Government thereby, because the time was extended during which he should work, and provided additional pay for the additional time.

Now, if the Appropriations Committee saw fit to continue the appropriations or to increase them, that is a different story.

I realize, too, that because of the increase in cost of living it has been necessary to expend more funds; but the difficulty I am trying to drive home is that the Appropriations Committee is confronted with statements from these agencies and bureaus in the agencies who expend the funds. Members of the committee do not seem to have opportunity to go into the question as to whether or not there might be savings by doing away with duplications that have been pointed out and eliminating red tape and waste that is going on. At least, it was not shown by the hearings that the members of the committee had a chance to try to get these agencies to trim red tape and cut out waste of time and manpower and thereby reduce expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. REES of Kansas was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

OPPOSING BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, prompted by the beatings of my heart and the impulses of my mind, I appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives this morning, on which committee I served for some 22 years, in favor of House Resolution 418 and House Resolution 419, protesting against the British White Paper and in favor of permitting Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Some 22 years ago, in 1922, I was the sponsor of the so-called Zionist resolution, placing Congress in favor of the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine. That resolution was passed by the Congress, signed by President Harding, and enacted into law on September 21, 1922.

I have just received, among many others, a telegram from one of my distinguished constituents which reads as follows:

NEWBURGH, N. Y., *February 4, 1944.*

HAMILTON FISH,

House Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of 3,500 Jewish citizens of Newburgh, I urge your immediate public endorsement of H. Res. 418–419, and ask that you notify the Foreign Affairs Committee of your stand. I recall your sponsorship of the Lodge-Fish resolution of a quarter century ago, one of the finest actions taken during your lengthy public service. Today, as never before, it is vital that the United States publicly and officially stand back of Prime Minister Churchill, who has always been a friend of world Jewry, in voiding the dastardly white paper which threatens cessation of immigration into Palestine March 31, 1944. Alleged suspension of the white paper, as reported in the press, is a subterfuge. It merely extends visa rights to several thousand immigres, but closes the door to multi-

thousands who, if denied entry where wanted, will die the Hitlerian death. Establishment of the Jewish commonwealth, as urged in the Lodge-Fish resolution in 1922, is paramount today. Palestine has been in the vanguard of the United Nations. Only land in the Near East heart and soul with us in winning the war. Palestine welcomes all the Nazi victims who can be transported, and, remember, the Mediterranean today is ours. I urge your valiant effort in this matter. Enlist your friends and have them notify the Foreign Affairs Committee of their attitude on this nondebatable, humanity-saving proposal.

SEYMOUR S. COHEN,
President, Newburgh Jewish Community Council.

In reply I sent the following telegram:

FEBRUARY 8, 1944.

SEYMOUR COHEN,
President, Newburgh Jewish Community, Newburgh, N. Y.:

In compliance with your friendly and ably worded request as president of the Newburgh Jewish Community Council and that of Freda F. Miller, of the Newburgh chapter of Hadassah, and Louis Leis, of the Walden Jewish community center, and numerous others, I have spoken to Chairman BLOOM and arranged, with his complete accord and cooperation, to appear before the Foreign Affairs Committee this Tuesday morning in behalf of the Wright-Compton bill, urging that Palestine be opened up to Jewish immigration in accordance with the terms of the Lodge-Fish resolution adopted by Congress 21 years ago. I agree that it is more important than ever to provide a homeland in Palestine for the Jewish victims of Nazi brutality and persecution.

HAMILTON FISH,
Member of Congress.

It is eminently proper that American citizens should protest against the violation and betrayal of the Balfour Declaration by the British Government. It must be self-evident to Jews and non-Jews alike that suspension of Jewish immigration into Palestine means that the homeland which was promised cannot be attained under the new British policy enunciated by the white paper. The establishment of a homeland in Palestine depends from the beginning to the end on permitting Jewish immigration into the ancient land of their fathers.

The action of the British in prohibiting Jewish immigration into Palestine destroys the constructive efforts of Zionists the world over to create a homeland and restore prosperity to the Holy Land. The betrayal by the British Government of the Balfour resolution will be justly and deeply resented in the United States, because, relying on the good faith of Great Britain, millions of dollars were contributed by American citizens to help reconstruct Palestine as a center of Jewish culture.

Friends of Great Britain are amazed that the British Government should deliberately attempt to nullify the Balfour Declaration and turn it into another scrap of paper. Public opinion in the United States demands that Great Britain uphold the pledges given in the Balfour Declaration and the mandate convention of 1924 to facilitate the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

Back in 1922 I introduced the Zionist resolution, which passed the Congress and was signed by the President, thereby placing the stamp of approval not only of the Congress but of the American people on the age-long aspirations of world Jewry for the rebuilding of their ancestral homeland in Palestine.

I am not one of those who delights in twisting the tail of the British lion simply to hear him roar. I am still unwilling to believe that the British Government has definitely repudiated its plighted word. Great Britain has always gloried in the fact that its word was its bond, and it is not conceivable that it should default on the promises and pledges given in the Balfour Declaration and repeated in numerous peace treaties. Lord Balfour would turn over in his grave at the thought of such a betrayal of trust by the British Government.

The White Paper denying the entrance of Jews into Palestine is a mockery of the Jewish National Home, and a definite repudiation of the promise given by Great Britain to the civilized nations of the world. The issue is not so much now the reconstruction of Palestine but the honor of the British Empire. If the present Government does not withdraw its approval of the white paper, it will be responsible for breaking down the high position and reputation that Great Britain has built up among civilized nations for maintaining its pledges and plighted word.

I am a convinced Zionist, and do not believe that this temporary set-back will discourage Jewish leaders from continuing their constructive efforts to build a new center of Jewish civilization in Palestine.

Jewish people in America will still carry on and make even greater sacrifices, persuaded that no British Government can long endure and maintain the support of its people if it stands for the repudiation and betrayal of the Balfour Declaration which has been sanctioned by all civilized nations. Ever since the exile of the Jewish people, 1900 years ago, from the land given to Abraham by Jehovah, their hopes and dreams have centered upon Jerusalem and Palestine.

The Jews of the United States, in common with the Jews everywhere, have a deep attachment to their racial and religious ideals, and have remained devoutly loyal to the idea of rebuilding a center of Jewish civilization where their unique genius might again find unhampered expression as it did in the days of old.

Many of the most loyal Jews in this country are determined to make any sacrifice consistent with honor and their allegiance to the United States to help enable the persecuted and oppressed Jews of central and southeastern Europe find a refuge and a homeland in Palestine. In America, where 4,000,000 Jewish people now live, they have made outstanding contributions in every phase of our country's life and development. In peace and in war, in science and in industry, in commerce and in art, the Jews of America occupy a foremost place in our national life. They have contributed of their blood and treasure in all our wars. Their sons lie buried on the fields of France, in Africa and Italy, in the islands of the Pacific, or in American cemeteries on the battlefields wherever our heroes have fought and died. No one can impugn their loyalty, patriotism, or devotion to our flag and to the Republic.

The Balfour Declaration proclaimed on November 2, 1917, was a war measure. The United States was at that time in the World War on the side of Great Britain, and American Jews, along with those the world over, were thrilled by the pledge of one of the world's greatest nations to facilitate the establishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine. Because of the nobility of the idea, every civilized country in the world supported the Balfour Declaration.

All lovers of fair play and respecters of sacred promises should be alined with them in protesting against the repudiation of the Balfour Declaration by the British Government and help to make it possible for hundreds of thousands of Jews in eastern Europe, suffering from Nazi persecution and brutality, to find a haven in that ancient biblical land and once more make it flourish with milk and honey as in the days of Solomon and David.

As the author of the Zionist resolution for a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine, enacted into law on September 21, 1922, I urge that there be no retreat, surrender, or compromise with the British betrayal of the promises and pledges given in the Balfour resolution. There can be no compromise with such a perfidious proposal to repudiate her plighted word as set forth in the white paper to practically stop Jewish immigration into Palestine on March 31, 1944.

I hope that the Zionists and their friends all over the world will not yield to this proposed breach of trust in order to cajole the Arabs by double crossing the Jewish people in Palestine and elsewhere and selling them out for a mess of porridge.

I urge the President, the State Department, and the Congress to demand that there shall be no modification of our treaty rights in Palestine without our consent.

The proposed disgraceful and shocking repudiation of the Balfour pledges, under which vast sums of money have been sent from America to Palestine to rebuild and establish it as a place of refuge for hundreds of thousands of Jewish people of central Europe, must be vigorously opposed. There never was a time when there was more need for such a homeland. There must be no compromise, otherwise all past efforts will have been in vain.

Mr. Chairman, I quote from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 24, 1933:

MR. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I introduced the following resolution today, which is self-explanatory. It will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, and it will depend upon the unanimity and character of the support given it by the Jewish people in the United States and their friends whether I shall request immediate consideration. If it is clearly shown that the Jewish people are united in demanding immediate and favorable action on this resolution, I

shall urge prompt consideration and adoption:

"House Concurrent Resolution

"Whereas the German Government is persuing a relentless and ruthless policy of economic persecution and repression of Jews in Germany; and

"Whereas it is the avowed intention of the German Government to deprive the Jews of their civic, political, and economic rights; and

"Whereas the comparatively small number of Jews in Germany, not exceeding 600,000, or 1 percent of the German population, constitute a peaceful, law-abiding, industrious, and defenseless element of the population: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States regrets the continued persecution of the Jews in Germany and expresses its sympathy for them in their hour of trial, humiliation, and economic discrimination, and requests the President of the United States to use his good offices and make friendly representation to the German Government in the interest of humanity, justice, and world peace, to respect the civic and economic rights of its citizens of Jewish origin, and to put an end to racial and religious persecution."

Without in any way desiring to interfere with internal German institutions I appeal to a sense of justice, a spirit of tolerance and fair play not to turn back the hands of progress two centuries by disqualifying German Jews of citizenship and economic rights and driving them once again as outcasts into crowded and proverty-stricken ghettoes. * * *

The tragic persecution of the Jews in Germany is just another page in the long and dark history of the much-suffering Jewish people. The American Government has never given any sanction to bigotry or assistance to persecution, but, on the other hand, does guarantee to all citizens full liberty of conscience. Our traditional American policy toward our citizens of Jewish origin is best expressed in the words of George Washington to the Jewish congregation at Newport in 1790:

"May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants, while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid."

I appeal for a square deal and justice for the Jewish people in Germany, as elsewhere, who are decent and honorable citizens, practicing an ancient faith in peace and tranquillity and desiring merely the protection of their lives, property, and an equal opportunity to work. A continuation of the economic persecution of the Jews would be a disgrace to the cause of human liberty and modern civilization and will be a constant source of friction and irritation in maintaining friendly relations between nations. [Applause.]

It has always been a matter of deep regret to me that my resolution of 1933 at the outset of the persecution of Jews by Hitler in Germany was not adopted as it might have had far-reaching influence in stopping such persecution and on the history of the world. In conclusion, I do not anticipate in 1944 that many American Jews will return to live in Jerusalem or Palestine, but they will make it possible for their coreligionists in central Europe, where they are hounded like animals and are in great distress, to enter Palestine from whence they were driven out centuries ago to endure centuries of persecution in many climes and in many foreign lands.

(Mr. FISH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to inflict myself on the Committee any further this afternoon but I do want to call attention to one or two facts with regard to the matter of appropriations and the way in which the House itself sometimes ties the hands of the Appropriations Committee. If the Appropriations Committee were to appropriate money for all the authorizations that have been passed by the Congress it has been estimated that our annual appropriations for nonwar expenditures would be in excess of $100,000,000,000. The various appropriation subcommittees do go through these items and do sift those things down, but the hands of the Appropriations Committee are tied in two respects: One is in trust funds, interest on the public debt, and so forth, which, together account for more than ten of the twelve billions carried in the pending bills and the other is in legislation affecting salaries, because the courts have held and the Comptroller General has held that when increases of salaries are made mandatory by action of the Congress, that the action is mandatory upon the Appropriations Committee to appropriate money, or else these employees can go into the Courts of Claims and secure a judgment against the United States. I am not a member of the subcommittee that prepared the bill now before us and cannot speak with knowledge about its details. In the Independent Offices appropriation bill, however, to which I referred and which I did help to prepare, additional appropriation of $50,000,000 was required to take care of salary increases provided by the wartime pay bill. Every item in that bill reported by our subcommittee was reduced from last year except for wartime pay increases and the agencies such as the Veterans' Administration, where we had to appropriate more money for hospitals and insurance; Civil Service, where the increased number of Federal employees automatically required more money for the retirement fund under general law; and the Maritime Commission, which had a large ship-construction program which was essential, we were told, to the invasions planned by the military and naval forces.

I do not happen to be a member of the Treasury-Post Office subcommittee which worked on the pending bill, but I have been told by one of the members that the plus signs are largely due to increases required by the overtime pay bill. That is where the Congress itself has tied the hands of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Notwithstanding that, the committee if it saw fit to do so could reduce the personnel, could it not?

Mr. CASE. The gentleman will find that in instance after instance the committee did reduce personnel. And I can assure the gentleman that I will welcome any move he makes to reduce personnel requirements in this or any other appropriation bill. The gentleman from Kansas is one of the most conscientious Members of this body and his efforts to save the taxpayer's money deserve commendation and support.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN].

(Mr. DICKSTEIN asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to call your attention to a bill that is on the Consent Calendar, H. R. 4103, to provide for loss of United States nationality under certain circumstances. By direction of my committee I placed this bill on the Consent Calendar, which was on yesterday. To my great amazement the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], whom I do not see on the floor at the present time, when the bill was called reserved the right to object. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] said:

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This bill was put on the calendar on February 3, and I do not think it can be brought up today.

In other words, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] took advantage of a technicality, which he had the right to do, and objected to the bill because it was not on the Consent Calendar for 3 days.

Another distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] said:

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This deals with one of our most important subjects in respect to our citizenship. I do not think the bill should be called up. For that reason I object.

I do not see the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] on the floor, and I regret very much that some of my colleagues on the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization did not make inquiry yesterday why there should be objection to something that is so urgent and which is so greatly needed and the immediate passage of which means so much to the war effort. What does H. R. 4103 provide? It is a bill to expatriate certain Japanese nationals. It is a bill that would expatriate certain persons who have openly avowed their disloyalty to the United States and have disclaimed loyalty to the United States, although they were born in this country.

We have over a thousand of them now who are ready to sign a statement re-

nouncing their American nationality. If they do that—under this bill—we can take them out of circulation immediately and put them in a safe place until such time as we know what we can do with them. This is a bill that one gentleman objected to because it was not on the calendar for 3 days; and with reference to which another gentleman said, "It was too important to discuss it." Now, in heaven's name, will any Member of this House tell me why there should be any objection to a piece of legislation of this kind? The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization worked incessantly on it and has given the matter careful study and even advised the Senate Committee on Immigration to be ready to receive this bill for immediate action because we desire to take out of circulation certain Japanese who, we believe, are disloyal to this country.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I certainly do yield to my distinguished colleague, who is a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am a member of that committee and supported the bill.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I supported the bill in the committee of which the gentleman is our distinguished chairman. I would be glad to join with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and go before the Committee on Rules of the House at any time at which it may be done, and ask or request a rule from that committee to bring the bill out for consideration, and if it might not be possible to do that in the immediate future so that no particular time may be lost in getting the measure before the House and letting the House consider the bill.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] who has been a very valuable member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. If you remember, I called the committee together, and we discussed a number of bills dealing with this problem. We discussed them very thoroughly. We had the Attorney General before us. Information reached us that we can take at least between 1,000 and 1,500 Japanese out of circulation who were born in this country, but who are disloyal.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's statement, but, with all due deference to the gentleman, they did not object to the bill. They just simply felt that things should come before the House under a rule or that it might be brought up at another time. The gentleman from New Jersey probably was not familiar with the terms of the bill and, realizing that it just came here, thought possibly it should have been considered. I assume that is the case. I assume that probably was the case.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. My good friend knows of other urgent war measures that were brought to the floor of the House from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization with which we had similar experiences as far as objections are concerned. Some Members did not even take the trouble to read the reports and to find out exactly how urgent the measures were, but they objected.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate that, but, after all, the House was not familiar with the facts the gentleman has just given us.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. About 2 weeks ago I said that there was some criticism or attempted criticism by some members of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. They wanted to know why we did not have hearings on a number of bills dealing with the Japanese question. And if you recall, I made the statement on the floor that so far as I was concerned, and I was sure the committee agreed with me, we would be happy to do everything humanly possible to find a solution to the important problems raised in these bills.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am very sure if he will bring it to the floor of the House he will have no difficulty after the bill is properly explained.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I have a very high regard for the ability of the gentleman from New Jersey and I know no more conscientious Member than the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], and no greater patriot in this House. The gentleman said that he objected. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Was the gentleman from New York, my colleague, here to explain the bill when the gentleman from New Jersey objected to it?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In the first place I am not attacking any Member as an individual. I am merely propounding a question as to why anyone should object to a bill on the Consent Calendar because it was not on the calendar for the full 3 days. If you read the bill it would definitely establish that this bill deals with a serious question for the interest of the country; that is all.

Mr. FISH. In all fairness to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] who did object, was the gentleman from New York here himself?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I was not here.

Mr. FISH. Was the gentleman here himself?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I was not here.

Mr. FISH. And therefore the gentleman did not explain the conditions?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I did not explain the bill. I was not here. This is not my bill. The author of the bill was on the floor, I believe.

Mr. FISH. Does not the gentleman from New York think that a Member of the House has a right to have the bill explained? He might think you did not go far enough and that you might have gotten rid of a great many more Japanese than you do by this bill.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Let me tell the gentleman from New York something. I would like to get rid of all disloyal persons—Japanese or others. There is only one way you should get rid of them, and that is in a constitutional way. We have a Constitution. We are still a democracy. I do not have to tell you how I feel about it and how the American people feel about the Japanese because of what they have done to our soldiers. But nevertheless we are still a democracy and we have to follow the Constitution. This bill proposes to do that very thing. I am not accusing anybody and I am not charging anybody with being unpatriotic.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. FISH. How can the gentleman expect a bill to be properly considered in the House if the gentleman is not here to explain it? Was not the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] within his right in expecting that the bill should be explained?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As I say, I have no quarrel with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], or anybody else. If an explanation was wanted it could have been secured from the author of the bill who was here.

Mr. FISH. Did you tell him you were going to speak today?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. No; I could not get him.

Mr. FISH. He was here a little while ago.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I want to say this to you, the gentleman objected on the ground that the bill was not on the calendar for 3 days. He did not ask for an explanation of the bill. I am sure that a number of my colleagues—members of our committee—were on the floor and could have explained the bill had such an explanation been asked for. He was within his rights, technically, under the rules of the House. It was not on the calendar for 3 days. Then the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] said that this was a very important piece of legislation and dealt with citizenship of individuals and he thought the bill should be objected to—I do not know why.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. To be fair with the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], and the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART], in the first instance they were both within their rights?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is no question about that. I have a high regard for those gentlemen.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And secondly, the gentleman from New Jersey was correct in his statement that this is an important piece of legislation.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And the gentleman will agree with me that before the passage of a measure of this kind, or this particular measure, it should have been very carefully explained on the floor of the House, should it not?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. If an explanation was requested, but, apparently, from the RECORD, if the RECORD is correct—and I have no doubt it is—no explanation was requested. I did not feel good and I was

not on the floor, but I told some of my colleagues to explain the bill and they were ready to explain the bill. However, no one was interested in an explanation of the bill at all.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Let me say further, it is my understanding that under the rules of the House, a bill must be on the calendar for a period of 3 days.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Now, as a member of the committee——

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I say he was within his rights. I am just taking these few minutes of the time of the House to appeal to the good judgment of the House, that bills of this character which deal so vitally with our armed forces and with aid to our Government, should have better cooperation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There have been a number of similar important pieces of legislation before us. I am not trying to criticize the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], or the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART], or anybody else. I am asking for cooperation on both sides of the aisle. In matters of this kind, I think it is very important. Before I personally would object to any bill I would read the bill. I would try to understand it. I would not object to anything unless I had some good reason to object to it. I do not think I have ever made a quorum call. But that is beside the point. Here we are with the Attorney General and the War Department on our necks asking us for speed. We gave them speed. I did not want to go before the Rules Committee. I could have gotten a rule. There would be no question about getting a rule. I was trying to save time.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly.

Mr. KEAN. I understand the gentleman from New York objected to my having stopped consideration of this bill yesterday.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. KEAN. The gentleman knows that as far as the Consent Calendar is concerned, we study the bills that are on the list for the Consent Calendar. This bill was not on the list. I had not even looked at the bill. I do not know whether I am in favor of it or against it. It was not given to us as one of the bills on the Consent Calendar. Naturally, I opposed consideration of a bill which I had not as yet had an opportunity to look at on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am sure the gentleman would not have objected had he known that this was a bill to expatriate a number of Japanese.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman feel that if it was a bill that called for special urgency, he should have been here and he should have asked for an opportunity to explain it and to tell the Members of the House why it was so urgent? It seems to me that is where the trouble is.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As I say, I am not splitting hairs with my friend from New York, or my friend from New Jersey. I cannot understand why the gentleman objected to it upon the ground that the bill was not on the calendar more than 3 days. Had the gentleman read the bill he would have seen the urgency of it.

Mr. KEAN. I might well have been for it.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Now, the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] said:

> This deals with one of the most important subjects in respect to our citizenship. I do not think the bill should be called up. For that reason I object.

So, how do you explain that? It is a little inconsistent.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It seems to me the record would be in much better shape if my distinguished friend would use the time in explaining the bill very carefully for the record, rather than in discussing the manner in which this matter came up, so that the membership might know the contents of it and expedite the handling of it when it came to the floor of the House under a rule. I believe the gentleman might do well to extend his remarks and include a very careful explanation of this important measure.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is not much explanation necessary on this bill. There are a number of native-born Americans of Japanese descent who have openly expressed loyalty to Japan. Most of them are in detention camps. They have indicated a desire to go back to Japan. I think we ought to accommodate that bunch and as many as want to go back.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. It is a very simple proposition to deal with the Japanese alien. We can handle him without much trouble and send him back. But a man who was born here has some inalienable rights under the Constitution. But if he is disloyal, if he has indicated a desire to go back, we want to find a way to accommodate him, and the only way we can accommodate him is by permitting him to expatriate himself from these United States and to go back to Japan. Whether or not later on we want to exchange them for Americans is another question. That is not up to the Congress. That is up to the administrative officers of the War Department. But I would like to get as many disloyal Japanese as possible into their category and we will solve the question after that. This bill proposes that very thing. It proposes to permit the Attorney General to obtain statements of renunciation of American nationality from these Japanese. Let them go where they belong. I do not have to tell you where I feel they ought to go. Unless we have this legislation, unless we expedite this legislation it is my judgment that many of these disloyal people will be able to escape detection later. For that very reason, I have taken this time to make this observation to the House. I assure you I will do everything I can. I will go before the Rules Committee, if necessary, but it was my judgment and I think it should be your judgment that a rule should not be necessary for a bill of this character.

I think in view of this statement I may ask for unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this bill tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time on this side. I ask that the Clerk read.

The Clerk read down to and including page 1, line 7.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CLARK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4133, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1945, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], may extend his own remarks in the RECORD, and include therein an editorial from a newspaper.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. I also ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] may revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include therein quotations from certain documents.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

therein an editorial which appears in the New York Times of today relative to the soldiers' vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article which appeared on the editorial page of the New York Times by Ann O'Hare McCormick.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CARRIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARRIER]?

There was no objection.

THE JUNIOR MEMBERS

Mr. CARRIER. Mr. Speaker, I think it is appropriate for me to welcome the two new gentlemen from Pennsylvania. On December 10 I took the oath of office as a Member of this distinguished body, and from that date until yesterday I was the baby of the House, and I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that the Members of this body, the officials, and employees have been wonderful to me. They have been kind, courteous, and helpful; yes, they have treated me as though I were a newborn babe. On account of this splendid cooperation and treatment that I have received from both sides of this House, it had been my hope that I could continue for some time to be the baby Congressman, but due to the fact that the great historic State of Pennsylvania has sent twins to this body, I relinquish to them my babyship and extend to them greetings, and assure them that their travels here while baby Congressmen will be easy and pleasant. I am now a veteran, but will take my place with you realizing that I am the baby veteran.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a distinguished Polish-American patriot, Rev. John L. Mieczkowski.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD relative to the work being done by one of the communities in my district on the juvenile delinquency problem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address on the subject of subsidies delivered by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT] over the Columbia Broadcasting System on February 5.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two topics, and in one to include an address delivered by me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SOLDIER VOTE BILL

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1285) to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, insist on House amendments Nos. 9, 11, and 12, disagree to the Senate amendment to House amendment No. 3, and request a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I say to the Members of the House that I have discussed this matter with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY], the chairman of the committee, and also the matter of selecting conferees, and this is satisfactory as far as we are concerned. We have no objection to the request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Messrs. WORLEY, RANKIN, BONNER, LECOMPTE, and ELLSWORTH.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 23]

Allen, Ill.	Fulmer	May
Arends	Gale	Morrison, La.
Baldwin, Md.	Gallagher	Morrison, N. C.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gamble	Murray, Tenn.
Barden	Gearhart	Myers
Beall	Gifford	Norrell
Bell	Gorski	O'Leary
Bennett, Mich.	Grant, Ind.	Price
Bland	Hancock	Rogers, Calif.
Buckley	Hare	Scanlon
Burchill, N. Y.	Hart	Schiffler
Eyrne	Hébert	Schuetz
Chapman	Hess	Schwabe
Cole, N. Y.	Hobbs	Scott
Compton	Holmes, Mass.	Shafer
Cooley	Hope	Simpson, Pa.
Courtney	Jackson	Slaughter
Cullen	Jennings	Smith, Va.
Curley	Johnson, J. Leroy	Somers, N. Y.
Davis	Jonkman	Starnes, Ala.
Dawson	Judd	Stearns, N. H.
Dirksen	Keefe	Stewart
Domengeaux	Kleberg	Stockman
Douglas	Klein	Troutman
Ellis	Lanham	Weaver
Fay	Lea	West
Feighan	Luce	Wigglesworth
Fernandez	Lynch	Winter
Ford	Magnuson	
Fuller		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 337 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4133, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4133, with Mr. CLARK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. The Clerk may read, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, $422,692: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than 18 messengers assigned to duty in the office of the Secretary.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 2, line 6, after the comma, strike out "$422,692" and insert "$400,000"; on page 2, line 8, after the word "than", strike out the word "eighteen" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirteen."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment in order to save $22,000 on the rolls of the Secretary of the Treasury. The committee's investigator found that there were 27 messengers on the regular roll of the Treasury Department. The committee cut a little

bit. I want to go the rest of the way and get them down somewhere near earth.

There are less than 13 people in this Secretary's office altogether who are entitled to have this type of service. I have limited the number of messengers that they might have to 13 instead of 18.

There have always been vacancies on this office roll and there are vacancies now; vacancies that exist because of surplus appropriation. I do not see any reason why we should continue to carry them. For that reason I have asked to bring this appropriation down to where it belongs and to get rid of this one outstanding sore in the Secretary's office.

Just think of it. What do they want with 27 messengers there? I suppose that makes these fellows who do not have any reason at all for feeling big, swell up and puff up. That is about all there is to that set-up. Instead of good business management we have them sitting around bottoming chairs. There is absolutely no excuse for this sort of business and I hope the House will cut this out and cut it down somewhere near earth.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] stated that there are 13 persons who are serviced by these messengers. That does not conform to the official information given to me by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. D. W. Bell, whom we all know is a man of the highest probity. He tells me there are 50.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, it does conform to the information on page 4 of the Budget set-up.

Mr. LUDLOW. I took the matter up with Mr. Bell this morning and he stated that there are 50 scattered all around the building, who are serviced by these messengers.

We cut the number of messengers from 27 to 18. On the basis of the personnel to be serviced, that would be 1 messenger for about every 3 persons. If all 3 would buzz for a messenger at about the same time there would not be sufficient personnel in the allocation that we have made.

The total salary obligation of the 20 that are carried on the Secretary's roll is $13,740. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] reduces the appropriation by $22,000, or $8,952 more than the total salary obligation, which is certainly very extraordinary legislative procedure.

I may say these messengers are on an 8-hour basis now. Time was when they came before the Chief arrived at his office and remained until after the Chief left his office. But now they serve only 8 hours a day and therefore that makes quite a difference.

Our cut was from 27 to 18. As I say, those 13 have to service 50 persons in a very busy focal point in the Treasury Department. In comparison with other messenger service that is far from being an excessive allocation of personnel.

The gentleman from New York stated that the experts we sent to investigate conditions in that office had called attention to what appeared to be an excess of messenger personnel. We took that into consideration when we made the cut from 27 to 18, but I would call attention to the fact that even the experts were uncertain as to whether any cuts should be made. In support of my statement I read from their findings. They say:

As a general proposition the employees of this office—

That is the Secretary's office—

appear to be fully occupied with the possible exception of the messenger force. There are 27 messengers attached to this office, many of whom occupy desks in corridors. They do not seem to be particularly busy. It would appear that the messenger service could be reorganized to function with at least fewer employees. However, the low salaries paid to these employees and the high salaries received by the officials whom they serve and to whom they are constantly available may justify the large numbers carried on the rolls.

Mr. Chairman, the office of the Secretary of the Treasury is one of the most important in the United States. We all know how closely and intimately it is integrated into the war effort, and we should not do anything here for the sake of chipping off a few dollars that would cripple the Secretary of the Treasury. If it will help win this war for him to have one or two paltry extra messengers I am willing to give him that additional personnel.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment and ask unanimous consent to speak in part out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I feel that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] should be supported in this effort not so much because of what is entailed as far as the $22,000 is concerned, but because it represents manpower that is being wasted at this time, manpower that today is far more important in other occupations than that of messenger. If we can shave a little here let us do so and help out this effort. Let these people occupy positions where they are of greater use in the war effort rather than sit around corridors with nothing to do a great deal of the time.

When I consider the actions of certain divisions of this Government it is rather difficult to fathom their line of reasoning. I note in the Times-Herald of today an article stating in headlines:

W. P. B. concerned by reports of idleness in steel industry.

I quote further:

Joseph Keenan, Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, disclosed yesterday that W. P. B. is seriously concerned with reports of growing unemployment in the steel industry caused by the shut-down of 63 open-hearth furnaces.

I bring this up because many of us have been endeavoring to have W. P. B. allocate a larger portion of steel for the manufacture of farm implements. This would furnish employment for idle workers but W. P. B. can do little because the Army and Navy officials have vetoed plans to release more steel for the production of civilian goods. They do that, yet on the other hand they refuse to give the farmers of America the steel necessary to make the implements to produce the food that every man and woman here knows we are going to need if we are to win the peace that will follow the war. Think it over. Does it not seem to be in line with the reasoning of many of our bureau heads? In this case is it not an absolute waste of manpower to shut down 68 open-hearth furnaces when the farmers not only in my area but others, too, are crying for three times the amount of farm implements that are allocated to them this year? And, further, the article states, continuing to quote Mr. Keenan:

The uncertainty of the coming large-scale military operations have made it imperative to postpone any substantial revival of peacetime production.

How in the name of everything that is reasonable, Mr. Chairman, could war production be imperiled simply by letting these particular furnaces turn out steel, for the time being, at least, so badly needed for farm machinery? As I stated in the beginning, I cannot fathom the line of reasoning of many of our bureau heads, and in this particular instance the line of reasoning of the Army and Navy in refusing to permit W. P. B. to give to the farmers of the Nation the machinery they need to produce this food.

The article quoted by me follows:

W. P. B. CONCERNED BY REPORTS OF IDLENESS IN STEEL INDUSTRY

(By Lloyd Norman)

Joseph Keenan, Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, disclosed yesterday that W. P. B. is seriously concerned with reports of growing unemployment in the steel industry caused by the shut-down of 68 open hearth furnaces.

Keenan said W. P. B. can do little to absorb idle workers because the Army and Navy have vetoed plans to release the production of more civilian goods which would require steel. He said the uncertainty of the coming large-scale military operations have made it imperative to postpone any substantial revival of peacetime production.

"The Army and Navy fear a let-down and a loss of workers from war industries if we permit factories to resume civilian production," Keenan said. "W. P. B.'s Office of Civilian Requirements has plans for the manufacture of numerous essential civilian products but the program will have to await the outcome of the military operations."

Admitting that unemployment in steel mill areas would have an unfavorable influence on labor's morale unless new jobs are found, Keenan, who is Vice Chairman of the W. P. B. Labor Production Division, said that he has not yet determined how widespread the mill lay-offs have been. He said a survey is being made and that action will be taken to reemploy the idle workers.

"I don't know how accurate are the reports that thousands of steel workers have been laid off," he said. "I do know that large numbers of men have been released in the building industry because plant construction is tapering off."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct the attention of the Committee to this amendment because I doubt if the gentleman from New York wants to have occur that which his amendment will bring about. Although the committee made a cut of about 25 percent in this messenger service, yet the gentleman from New York would reduce the amount left by $22,000. He states it would mean 13 fewer messengers, but the fact remains that if the amount is reduced by $22,000 there would be no money whatsoever to pay for any messengers, either on the force they maintain there or the 7 messengers——

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, had he paid attention to what I said, he would have known that was not the fact.

Mr. O'NEAL. What will it do?

Mr. TABER. I said there were other items that could be cut out as well. I called attention to the fact there were three or four vacancies there right now. As a matter of fact, there are seven or eight where the cut could be made.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman's amendment withdraws the amount of money for messengers and leaves no money for messenger service.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; that is not the case. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman ought not to mislead the House I simply reduce the amount of this total appropriation $22,000, not entirely on messengers.

Mr. O'NEAL. And further, Mr. Chairman, here is a situation that we have if the gentleman's amendment is susceptible of that interpretation: We have set up in a budget item a certain amount for messengers. We have reduced the amount for messengers. If there is a further reduction, it means still fewer employees.

Now, Mr. Chairman, here is one of the great departments of Government—the Treasury Department—with the office of the Secretary one of the most important offices connected with war work and civilian work. The Secretary is employing down there a few low-priced laborers called messengers. They are very essential. We have them here in the House Chamber, called pages; we have here far more than the Secretary is asking for, sitting around the back of this Chamber. We have messengers in almost every part of the Capitol. Are we in our desire for economy going to say, "Mr. Secretary, you cannot have those 18 messengers to run errands for you; you have got to do it yourself"? We are not going to let the Secretary of the Treasury get away with four or five extra page boys, or whatever they are. Why, Mr. Chairman, let us dignify these things and our attitude toward appropriations. Let us give these men who have jobs to do the help they need properly to carry out the important functions entrusted to them. If we are to make cuts, let us take something worth while; let us not say, "Mr. Secretary, if you need messenger service, you may have only a portion of what you need."

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. I believe the committee realizes that this messenger service must be furnished. If the gentleman from Kentucky is correct, as I believe he is, the effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York would be to take from the Secretary most of the messengers he now has.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman had listened to my statement he would realize that the Secretary would still have an adequate messenger force.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, let me say in conclusion that I hope this amendment will be voted down. This service is certainly necessary, just as these boys back here are necessary. Let us not tell the Secretary and his staff that they have to take his papers in hand and run down to the office below and deliver them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 56, noes 53.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 97, noes 90.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: On page 2, after line 9, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"No part of any money appropriated by this act shall be used directly or indirectly during the fiscal year 1945 for the purchase or procurement of silver under the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act of June 19, 1934, and the act of July 6, 1939, or for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of said Silver Purchase Acts."

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is identical with the amendment I offered to the Treasury Department appropriation bill of last year, which amendment carried by a voice and teller vote in this Chamber, only to be stricken out by the conferees.

My objective finally is to strike from the statute books the so-called Silver Purchase Acts which in a moment of aberration we on this side of the Chamber unfortunately passed. The time has come to make retribution, to admit our mistake, and wipe the statute books clean of the so-called Silver Purchase Acts. They are naught but a snare and delusion. In effect they benefit only silver producers and miners.

I know that the passage of my amendment will not accomplish the striking out, lock, stock, and barrel, of the Silver Purchase Acts, but if we pass this amendment, it will be an indication to the gentlemen from the silver States in the other Chamber and this Chamber also, that we mean business here, that we are well on our way to have appropriate committees in this House and in the other Chamber take action which will finally be approved by both Chambers so as to set right the egregrious wrong that has been done the Nation by these Silver Purchase Acts.

These acts are subsidies that help only 60,000 miners and eemployees of mine owners. They are 1½ percent of the silver State's population. They represent only one twenty-fifth of 1 percent of the entire population of the Nation. All 130,000,000 of us pay the piper. We dance to the tune called by a few mine owners. We pay through the nose. We pay 71.11 cents per ounce of silver worth 45 cents and less.

The Secretary of the Treasury has condemned these Silver Purchase Acts thus:

So far as I am concerned, I will be glad to see Congress strike all silver legislation from the books.

The distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee handling the pending bill has said:

If our rubber and aluminum are held in a hole in the ground or piled up in stocks in some great warehouse, it would not do the country any good, and I do not see any difference with respect to silver.

The Economists National Committee on the 20th of April 1942, representing the finest monetary minds of the country, memoralized the Congress to take these obnoxious statutes from the books.

The Saturday Evening Post has editorially said:

There is no use for the high priests of the silver set to continue this disastrous policy. It is time for less goggle-eyed statesmen to take over.

The New York Times has said:

The fight should be renewed promptly in the coming session of Congress, and this time the objective should be to sweep clean away the whole structure of silver subsidies.

In the January 1943 issue of the American Mercury, Mr. Elliott V. Bell, who is superintendent of banking in my own State, the State of New York, provides an article entitled "The Scandalous Silver Bloc."

On the 30th of March 1942, Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board said:

In view of the war situation it is all the more urgent that the inflationary effects of the silver program be removed and that so far as possible the materials, machinery, and labor now devoted to silver production be utilized in the war effort.

My amendment will be a sort of needling or stimulating of that Chamber,

with the object of galvanizing the whole Congress into appropriate action. It will not repeal the bad statutes. It will go a great way, indirectly, to put a broomstick between the Treasury's legs to prevent carrying out the mandate under the statutes to purchase silver.

The amendment adopted last year, the so-called Celler amendment, did a great deal of good. It forced the passage of the so-called Green bill, which released a quantity, even if it was a small quantity, of the vast stock pile of silver that we have in this country, a stock pile that goes to the staggering figure of 3,000,000,000 ounces. That is indeed a vast sum. I hope the adoption of this amendment again will do further good in that regard.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Can the gentleman tell the House how much silver has been sold for war purposes since the Green bill passed?

Mr. CELLER. I shall be glad to put in the RECORD the exact figures, and I will give them to the gentleman now. This is an appropriate place.

Since the passage of the Green bill in July of last year, silver has been sold to three different classifications of users.

First, there are those who use silver for photographic supplies, dental supplies, and pharmaceuticals, and they pay 45 cents per ounce. They are limited to silver imported from Mexico and other countries. There were used during the last 6 months, since the Green bill, about 20,000,000 ounces for this purpose.

In the second category are those who manufacture engine bearings, military insignia, solder, brazing alloys, and essential war products. They must use Treasury free silver and pay 71.11 cents per ounce. Note those in the first category pay but 45 cents per ounce. Do not ask me why. I do not know. There were consumed from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 ounces of that kind of silver.

There is a third classification, namely, silversmiths, watchcase makers, and jewelry manufacturers. During the past 6 months they used about 20,000,000 ounces. They must pay 71.11 cents, and are generally limited to newly-mined domestic silver. These users get about 50 percent of their 1941 or 1942 supplies as a quota.

Thus these three classes of users consumed from 60,000,000 to 62,000,000 ounces during the past 6 months.

We have this very anomalous situation in that regard. One group of manufacturers pays 45 cents for silver and another group of manufacturers pays 71.11 cents an ounce for silver. This has created confusion worse confounded in the War Production Board and other Government agencies, as to whether this man shall pay 45 cents and that man shall pay 71.11 cents. Further, imagine what is going to happen after this war is all over and you have inventories to consider. What value are you going to put on the inventories that may be held by the different users in these various and different categories? I cite this just to give you a slight inkling of the vast, almost insurmountable difficulties created by these silver purchase acts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. What justification do they give for the discrepancy between those two figures?

Mr. CELLER. Goodness knows; I do not believe they could justify those discrepancies and those different prices to different individuals. The only way we can scotch that type of evil is to dump overboard the silver purchase acts.

Last year I prepared and I am going to read again these charts relating to the inflationary character of the silver purchase acts. You see on this first chart that 45 cents equals 71 cents and 71 cents equals $1.29. Under the inflationary silver law, the United States silver miner sells to the Treasury up to 45 cents worth of silver for 71 cents an ounce, a profit at least of 57 cents. Then as the second stage, the Treasury takes the same silver and issues it to the public at $1.29 an ounce, a second profit of 82 cents. And it is all legal under the silver purchase acts. Who pays these high profits? You and I.

They speak about the security of silver, which backs our metal currency. The silver dollar contains only 35 cents worth of silver, even at the world market. This chart will illustrate the amount of silver in the silver dollar. The black tells you the amount of other metals in the silver dollar. You see, there is only 35 cents worth of silver in a silver dollar. So, when they speak of security of silver the argument vanishes and goes out the window. It is like the tale of a misguided individual, all sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Foreigners have gained most by the purchase of silver. Since the start of the silver program the Treasury has bought, through March 1943, from Americans, newly mined silver represented by that black square, in the amount of 501,000,000 ounces. What has the Treasury bought from the foreigners? That huge black square representing 2,148,000,000 ounces. Is that helping American industry? That is helping foreign industry and foreign mine owners.

This has been going on since 1933, thanks to our silver-purchase legislation, which created an artificial price for the foreign silver and a still more artificial price for domestic, newly mined silver.

This black bar represents the price foreign sellers have been getting, thanks to the silver purchase acts, namely, an average of 45 cents an ounce. This larger bar, the total bar, represents the artificial price per ounce which United States silver producers have been getting as a result of the silver program, to wit, 71 cents an ounce.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman tell us, if he can, how much has been purchased since the 1st of July; that is, practically since the time when we had this matter up last spring?

Mr. CELLER. The attached letter from the Under Secretary of the Treasury may partially answer you:

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, February 8, 1944.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CELLER: This is in reply to your letter of January 26, 1944, concerning the uses of silver in industry since the enactment of the Green bill, the increased amounts of other strategic metals which have been made available to industry as a result of the sale of Treasury silver under Public Law 137 (78th Cong.), and the present stocks of Treasury silver.

It is tentatively estimated by the War Production Board that 122,000,000 ounces of silver were consumed in the arts and industry during 1943, representing an increase of about 6 percent over estimated consumption in 1942. Of this amount, approximately 60 percent went into war production classified as essential by the War Production Board.

From the enactment of Public Law 137, approved July 12, 1943, to the end of the calendar year, the War Production Board recommended the sale for essential war uses of approximately 31,000,000 ounces of Treasury silver, of which 21,000,000 ounces had been delivered by the end of December. Use of Treasury silver sold under the act was restricted by the War Production Board by an amendment to Conservation Order M-199, July 29, 1943, to the manufacture of engine bearings, official military insignia, brazing alloys, and solders. Of the 21,000,000 ounces of silver delivered to industry from Treasury stocks, approximately 46 percent was used for engine bearings, 36 percent for alloys and solders, and 18 percent for military insignia.

A more detailed statement of the industrial uses of Treasury silver sold under the act, together with information on the conservation of other strategic metals effected through the sale of Treasury silver, may be obtained from the War Production Board.

The stocks of Treasury silver, exclusive of silver coin in circulation, as of December 31, 1943, were (preliminary figures):

	Millions of fine ounces
Bullion	2,364.3
Silver dollars	312.3
Subsidiary coin	10.1
Total	2,686.7

Of this amount, 1,487,900,000 ounces were held at monetary value of $1.29 per ounce as reserve for silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 and 1,198,800,000 ounces were held as "free" silver in the general fund. The Defense Plant Corporation, etc., held 829,200,000 ounces of the silver in the general fund.

The principal stocks of Treasury silver in addition to silver held by the Defense Plant Corporation, etc., as of December 31, 1943, were:

	Millions of fine ounces
New York (West Point and assay office):	
Bullion	725.7
Silver dollars	42.2
San Francisco:	
Bullion	537.0
Silver dollars	42.2
Philadelphia:	
Bullion	200.0
Silver dollars	139.4
Denver:	
Bullion	64.1
Silver dollars	25.4
Washington (held by Treasurer): Silver dollars	60.6

Very truly yours,

D. W. BELL,
Under Secretary of the Treasury.

No silver has been purchased of late from Mexico. Mexico has put an embargo on silver because she is minting a great deal of silver. However, I am informed that by about April 1 more silver will come in from Mexico. We mined in this country, in 1943, 5,400,000 ounces of silver, which the Treasury bought at 71.11 cents.

The gentleman may be interested in the fact that we have spent for the purchase of silver from American mine owners since the advent of the Silver Purchase Acts approximately $580,000,000.

Mr. TABER. What I am getting at is whether or not the Treasury is currently continuing the policy of buying silver.

Mr. CELLER. It is. The Treasury has been buying silver—newly mined silver. It will buy from Mexico when its embargo on exports is removed. This may occur in 1 month.

Mr. TABER. Right along now?

Mr. CELLER. Right along; the Treasury has been buying new domestic silver.

We were trying by the Green bill to make some sort of dent in this huge stock pile of 3,000,000,000 ounces we have stored away in the vaults, rotting, rusting in the vaults, but under the Green bill we have gotten rid of only about 60,000,000 ounces for war and industrial uses. Sixty million ounces does not make any sort of dent in 3,000,000,000 ounces of silver, half of which is free silver, half monetary, to back currency. Then there have been lend-lease uses, to which I shall advert subsequently.

Science has told us in recent years of the great uses to which silver may be put. It has wondrous chemical and metallurgical uses. The war has taught us the many industrial uses to which silver can be put. Yet, silver is a sacred cow under the Silver Purchase Acts, just as sacred as in the day of William Jennings Bryan. It is an obelisk as it were that we built to false gods. It is sacrosanct.

It is time that we removed the halo from silver instead of letting it rust and tarnish in vaults at West Point, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, and Washington. Why leave silver in those dark caverns? Take it out and put it to better use. In competition with other metals, it will prove its worth, and, I am sure, eventually the silver States of Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and Nevada will benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, we are buying all this silver from these foreign countries, including the British Empire, and I also understand that we have given several hundred million dollars' worth of silver to the British Empire, at the same time that we are buying silver from them at this fancy price.

Mr. CELLER. We have not been buying particularly from Britain, but we have been lend-leasing silver to foreign countries, and I will give you those figures. Between July 1, 1943, and January 24, 1944, we lend-leased to Australia for coinage, roughly 5,045,000 ounces; to India, for coinage, 20,000,000 ounces; to the Netherlands proper, 17,000,000 ounces; to Surinam and Curacao, 582,000 ounces; and to Saudi-Arabia, 5,160,000 ounces; and to United Kingdom for coinage for the Fiji Islands, 196,000 ounces; and to the United Kingdom proper for industry and coinage, 11,999,000 ounces. Thus there was an over-all lend-lease silver program amounting to 60,724,000 ounces. Adding those lend-lease ounces to the 60,000,000 used in industry and the arts, and we have only 120,000,000 ounces—again, no appreciable dent in the huge stock pile of over 3,000,000,000 ounces.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, what was the original purpose of this Silver Purchase Act, and what is the justification in the minds of those advocating it today, to continue it, and what is the status of it in the committee?

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman has asked three questions.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. CELLER. I say that there never was any justification for it. I was fooled like other Members were fooled, and I voted for it. Frankly, there was a political aspect to the situation originally, and those political causes no longer exist. As to the status in the committee, I have offered a bill which the Ways and Means Committee has, and I have been trying to get appropriate hearings on the bill. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] was appointed chairman of the subcommittee to consider silver legislation. But that subcommittee has not considered my bill. I hope I may induce it to hold hearings. As a result of hearings before the Dingell subcommittee last year, generated by my amendment of last year, we got at least a modicum of relief through the Green bill, but we must go further than that. We must get rid of these statutes. They are obnoxious, and that is what I am fighting for, and I ask in the committee the assistance of members to that end.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman spoke of $580,000,000 having been spent on this silver purchase program. Would the gentleman indicate at what time and in what bills that money has been appropriated out of the Federal Treasury; by this Congress?

Mr. CELLER. It has not been appropriated. The Treasury simply takes the silver and issues silver certificates for it, and that gives an inflation situation which is most obnoxious.

Mr. MURDOCK. The program has furnished us sound, new money and other great benefits.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not true that many of the governments with whom we are now dealing refuse to accept paper money, and insist on hard money, such as India and China, and is it not true that India and China use silver almost exclusively?

Mr. CELLER. We are not India or China. We do not need to have silver to back our currency. Those countries may back their currencies as the gentleman indicates. That is no reason for us to do so.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I ask the gentleman to answer the question.

Mr. CELLER. I am answering the question to the best of my ability. I will answer it with an explanation. We also have at Fort Knox, Ky., $24,000,000,000 worth—or some amount near that—of gold. Does the gentleman want to have, in addition to that, all of that stock pile of silver to back up our currency? We do not need the silver in addition. We do not need additional metal to back up our currency. I ask the gentleman to examine the bill in his pocket and see whether it is a silver bill or not. Rarely if ever do we note what metal is behind our paper money. We accept it as legal tender because it has the words "United States" thereon—United States, with its vast resources and wealth.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman please answer the question?

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] recently stated:

> When we run into the silver question we find a different situation, for you are under a mandate to purchase until silver reaches one-fourth of the total monetary stock of the country, or reaches $1.29 per ounce. Since there is no prospect that either objective will ever be reached, you are under a continuous mandate to buy silver.

We shall never reach that proportion of $1 of silver to $4 of gold. That standard of purchase of silver is a fake—as fake as a theatrical storm. It means continuous bonus prices to silver mine owners regardless of consequences.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to see if we cannot get some agreement on time for debate on this amendment.

Mr. TABER. I think the gentleman would be entitled to recognition in opposition if he desires.

Mr. LUDLOW. I want to be recognized, not in opposition exactly, but I move to strike out the last word. Insofar as I can express what I believe to be the sentiments of our committee on this side of the aisle, it is that this is a matter for the Committee of the Whole to decide, and I would like to call attention to the situation we will be in if this amendment be adopted, and then leave it entirely to the Committee. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] said we ought to get rid of these objectionable statutes. He is not going to get rid of anything by this amendment. The Silver Purchase Act places the Secretary of the Treasury under a mandate for the continuous purchase of silver until the price of silver reaches $1.29 an ounce, or until the stock of silver becomes equivalent to one-quarter of the total of monetary stocks. The

adoption of this amendment will not do that. It will put the Secretary of the Treasury in the ridiculous position of having a mandate over him from Congress, without any personnel to carry out the duty which the Congress has imposed upon him. It seems to me that that is a ridiculous way in which to legislate. The way to get at this proposal is as the gentleman has indicated, and that is through the legislative committee, to bring in a bill to repeal the Silver Purchase Act. Do we want to continue to say to the Secretary of the Treasury, "You have got to do this, we have mandated you to do it, but you shall not have one single person to carry out the mandate." I have a good deal of sympathy personally with the purpose of the amendment, but I think this way of legislating is putting the House into disrepute, and bringing the House into disfavor with the country.

At this point I ask unanimous consent that debate upon this paragraph be closed in 30 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object. That is what occurs every time this matter comes up. We spend 3 or 4 days of general debate, and when this amendment comes up they want to close debate. Let us carry on as we have carried on for the last 3 days and have a little discussion of this issue. I want 15 minutes on this issue just the same as the gentleman allowed the man who proposed the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. As I interpret the statement that the gentleman just made to the House, he is not in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York and he feels if we are going to change the Silver Purchase Act we should do it by direct legislation and not by writing some provision in the appropriation bills.

Mr. LUDLOW. I am not in favor of it for the reason that the gentleman just stated. I think it is not the right way to approach the subject.

Mr. O'CONNOR. And the gentleman is not in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LUDLOW. I stated my own views. I am not pretending to speak for anybody else.

Mr. Chairman, I renew my unanimous consent request to limit the debate——

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold that request until the general debate has approached some stage where we can have some of the facts brought out? Why put a limitation on the debate at this point? I would like to have 15 minutes to speak on this subject.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I want 5 minutes.

Mr. LUDLOW. I propose to protect the right of the gentleman from Idaho to speak for 15 minutes. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate close on this amendment in 1 hour and that the gentleman from Idaho have 15 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do not see why one Member should have one-quarter of the time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is very significant that this amendment, offered by a consistent supporter of the New Deal, in reality seeks to repudiate legislation which has been on the statute books for the past decade. I have no desire at this time to attempt to discuss either the merits or demerits of the silver-purchasing program, but I want to call your attention to the fact that the gentleman from New York exposed his hand when he suggested, and I quote approximately what he said, "Strike from the statutes the Silver Purchase Act and wipe the slate clean."

That is an admission that he is endeavoring to accomplish here by indirection some objective which rightfully should come within the jurisdiction of a legislative committee. I do not believe it is possible during the course of half an hour's debate to discuss this entire silver-purchasing program. It has been a national policy for the past 10 years. The gentleman from New York was the author of an amendment to this same appropriation bill a year ago. You will recall that in the conference a compromise was reached whereby the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator GREEN were incorporated in the conference report which was subsequently approved by this body. At that time every Member of the House was in favor of the objectives which the gentleman from New York had in mind; namely, to make available for the arts and commercial uses and for all war purposes some of the vast hoard of silver which is controlled by the Federal Government. If you examine the records you will ascertain all of the objectives which he had in mind at that time have been achieved, and consequently there is no justification for proposing this amendment to this appropriation bill on this occasion.

The gentleman from New York also stated that the Government is still buying silver, presumably both domestic and foreign. I should like to refer you to a table, appearing on page 8 of the hearings, which was submitted by Mr. Bell, of the Treasury Department. I direct your attention to the fact that during the year 1942 and the first 11 months of 1943—a period of 23 months since Pearl Harbor—our Government has purchased only approximately 50,000,000 ounces of domestic silver and only 14,000,000 ounces of foreign silver. Throughout the entire year of 1943, not a single ounce of foreign silver has been purchased under the Silver Purchase Act. So I am sure that the gentleman from New York will stand corrected when he makes the statement and contention that the Federal Government is still buying foreign silver. The gentleman from New York certainly knows that not only have we lend-leased approximately 50,000,000 ounces of silver to our allies for war uses, but that likewise all of the commercial users of silver in the United States today are getting all of the silver they want for whatever purpose. My recollection is that approximately 900,000,000 ounces of Government silver have been released, not to be expendable, but to be returned, which are being used to supplement and take the place of copper in our war program.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield for a brief question.

Mr. CELLER. Is not the type of silver which the gentleman has just mentioned what is known as nonconsumptive use of silver? The silver must be returned to the Treasury in the same shape, form, and weight as it was loaned to companies, usually in the form of bus bars?

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is correct.

Mr. CELLER. For the conductivity of electricity?

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is correct.

Mr. CELLER. That was the purpose of the Green bill, but that is still owned by the Treasury.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York is more concerned about wiping this silver legislation off the statute books than he is in getting immediate relief by the use of this silver for our war program.

Mr. CELLER. I am interested in doing away with giving huge subsidies and bonuses to men who are not entitled to them, namely, by paying them 71 cents an ounce for silver, when it is not worth that much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In answer to the gentleman from New York, I also want to reiterate that, during the final quarter of 1943, the Government purchased less than one-half million ounces of domestically mined silver. In other words, commercial users of silver in this country are taking all of the domestically mined silver, so that in fact the silver purchase acts are inoperative at the present time. So why should the gentleman from New York project into this appropriation bill something which, in reality, should come from the legislative committee which handled this legislation when it was first approved by this body.

Mr. CELLER. That is what I have been trying to do for 4 years and I cannot get action from any committee.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Why does the gentleman not speak to his majority leaders?

Mr. CELLER. I have spoken to everybody in authority and I cannot get action. This is the only chance I have. Help me to get a constructive bill out of the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and I will not offer these amendments any more. But I cannot get a solitary, single action on it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield further. But the gentleman from New York in fact concedes that he is attempting to do by indirec-

tion what he has failed to do through a legislative committee.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Then the gentleman from New York is out of order, and I suggest that he proceed in the regular manner.

Mr. CELLER. My procedure is perfectly in order.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. HILL. If the bill introduced by the gentleman from New York had very much merit, he would not have so much trouble in getting it out of the legislative committee.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I agree with you.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yeld?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it not true that the opposition to the silver program is solely by silversmiths and manufacturers of jewelry and so forth?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I cannot conceive of that being true, because they are getting all the silver they want today and are getting higher prices for their products.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes, but they are the ones who want to repeal by indirection the silver purchasing program.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I do not know about that. May I express just one more point in conclusion on this proposed amendment to which I am opposed? The gentleman from New York pointed out that he is opposed to subsidies. We know in the expenditure of approximately $200,000,000,000 in the prosecution of this war, these appropriations have all had virtually the unanimous support of the Congress and that subsidies amounting to billions of dollars have been paid to war contractors and to almost every industry in our land, because it is contended that we must use to the fullest extent not only our manpower, but our material resources in winning an early and decisive military victory over the Axis Powers. Today there is a widespread demand for lead and for zinc and for other critical metals that are playing a vital and essential part in the prosecution of this war. Certainly the gentleman from New York should know, if he knows anything about the silver industry, that lead and zinc are considered byproducts of the mining of silver; and if there were to be no encouragement of the mining of silver within the United States, then the Government would have to turn around and subsidize the war contractors, or in some other way stimulate the production of lead and zinc and these other metals which we need today.

So certainly the gentleman is not accomplishing anything when he makes this assault on legislation which has been in effect during the past decade.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Does not the gentleman think it would be very interesting to know how the gentleman from New York votes when a real subsidy bill comes before the House?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I presume that is true.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I do not know whether the gentleman has any figures on it or not. I understand the figure that was given here was that 60,000,000 ounces have been bought in the year. I understand it is 5,700,000 ounces for 1943.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am glad to have that emphasized, as my figures covered 23 months—not 1 year.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell me why we can only get 60,000,000 ounces out of 3,000,000,000 ounces that the Government is hoarding?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Because that is all the commercial users have applied for. That constitutes all of the allocations which have been made by the War Production Board. There are not any other demands. All of the demands for the use of silver in the war industries and by commercial users have been met during the past year. That eliminates any need for this particular legislation at this time.

In closing, may I say that this silver-purchase program is almost wholly inoperative. The gentleman has nothing which he might accomplish in offering this amendment at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] has expired.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] has already confessed that this is a back-door effort to accomplish something by indirection. He wants by an amendment on an appropriation bill to nullify an important law. It is true that for the last 2 or 3 years those people who make silver jewelry have insisted that they have an opportunity to buy for 50 cents an ounce some of the stock of silver which we have on hand. This is an attempt to help them do that.

My colleague the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] has already pointed out that all the silver needed in the war effort has already gone into the war effort. There is no argument any further in that whatsoever. Then the idea is to repeal the Silver Purchase Act, and do it, as the chairman of this committee has said, by reducing the funds to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the mandate which the present law places upon him.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that as we approach planning after the war this Nation of ours is mighty fortunate that we have a great hoard of yellow metal at Fort Knox and a great hoard of white metal at West Point. Those are precious metals. Our possession of them places our Government in a very favorable position. Those are the bases of the money of the world throughout all time. More than half the people of the earth have greater faith and confidence in silver as a basis for money than have faith in gold as a basis. Yet by such amendments as this we would deliberately throw away the great advantage we now have in possessing these supplies of gold and silver.

This amendment is nothing more than an indirect attempt to do just exactly that to favor private interests against public interest. I hope the House will consider seriously this amendment and vote it down.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. If what the gentleman has said, that the cost of mining of this silver is only 45 cents an ounce, why does the Government pay 71 cents an ounce which he claims is an exorbitant profit?

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman from New York said a moment ago that we have already spent $580,000,000 in purchasing this silver, yet he cannot point to a single appropriation act whereby we appropriated a dollar to pay for that silver. I would like to know how you can purchase silver for the United States Treasury without appropriating money in Congress to make that purchase. Let the gentleman explain that.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman answer my question?

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I want the gentleman to answer my question.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman has already answered your question. He said the Government is selling the silver at 71 cents an ounce.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I am asking the gentleman from Arizona to answer my question.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] correctly explained that silver is mined in company with copper, lead, and zinc. There are no pure silver mines to speak of. These ores are composites. It is very hard to fix the exact proportion of cost in mining silver. However, I am reliably informed that the average cost of mining silver over hundreds of years is about 90 cents an ounce. I will not say that holds true for any given year, but if that is true that it costs about 90 cents an ounce to mine silver, then of course we are making a mighty good deal if we can buy it for 71 cents an ounce.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] that the cost is only 45 cents an ounce?

Mr. MURDOCK. Well, I know of nothing to show the cost of producing silver is 45 cents an ounce and I do not agree with that at all as a fact. Cost does not always determine value, or selling price. Silver is in a peculiar position. It is money, as well as a commodity. It is a strategic metal in wartime, and it has an increasing post-war potential value. This amendment ought to be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and in that connection I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Are Members recognized in the order in which they get up or mostly from the other side?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not think that is a parliamentary inquiry. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] in presenting his chart and his argument is not up-to-date. I am sorry that he presents arguments that are not in line with the facts.

Last year the gentleman from New York introduced his amendment to strike out this appropriation to carry out the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act. I wanted to ask the gentleman in all earnestness what the Government has lost by the operation of the Silver Purchase Act, and if he had been successful in securing the defeat of the Silver Purchase Act when it came to the House, what would have been the benefit to the Government, but he would not yield to me. He did not want to get any facts about silver. He simply wants to put something over on the committee.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. CELLER. I thoroughly respect the gentleman's point of view. I have great friendship for the gentleman. My only purpose is to try to get some sort of action, to try to stimulate this House into some sort of action. My purpose is to ultimately stop these bonuses given to mine owners in your State.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman has presented a lot of fallacies that I feel I cannot fully refute in the brief time at my disposal. But I will present the gentleman with factual information from the Treasury Department, as to some benefits that have accrued to the Government and the people of the United States in carrying out the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act.

If the gentleman will take any Treasury bulletin, for instance the bulletin of January 1944, and turn to page 74, he will find that the seigniorage, or profit, that the Government has made in buying and revaluing this silver and putting it out in money. I never heard of the gentleman ever refusing to take a $1 bill that is backed by silver. When you talk about velocity and all the elements of money you will find that each $1 bill is doing as much, or more, than a $10 bill in the everyday transaction of business. A $1 bill circulates 10 times as fast as a $10 bill. Every $1 bill is backed by a silver dollar. It is a piece of paper that costs on the average 35 cents a thousand to engrave and print, but it is backed in full by a silver dollar. In doing that the Treasury will inform you that commencing January 1, 1934, taking the total seigniorage, or profits, made by the Government, if you please, on this silver program, we have made $320,600,000. That is a tidy little sum for the Government to make when everybody is scraping the barrel to get money to pay income taxes. That is all wrong from the standpoint of the gentleman from New York, for the Government to make any money. This table in the Treasury bulletin shows that if they had put out in money all the silver that was authorized and purchased under that Silver Purchase Act there would have been an additional seigniorage of $967,000,000, almost a billion dollars, which for some reason our Secretary of the Treasury failed to use and save the people that much more money.

The gentleman got up here before the Committee and said we ought to put silver in uniform. What do you find? You find that silver already is in uniform. It is following every invasion, every soldier, and the Treasury is issuing bales of silver certificates backed by silver dollars, called invasion currency, and it is transacting the business of our armed forces in the invaded countries. Silver is in uniform. Silver is the metal that provides the bearings of the engines that sail these airplanes safely across the Atlantic. When you are out over the middle of the Atlantic you cannot stop to repair a hot bearing, you must have the best bearing in the world to start with, and silver provides that bearing.

All the silver of which the gentleman complains so bitterly which Government if possible should have been prevented from buying is the sinews of war, the sinews of finance that is carrying on for us today. Speaking of silver in the war effort, I saw in one single plant in the State of Oregon, where they are smelting the aluminum that makes the airplanes that are superior to any in the world, airplanes that are fighting our wars, I found 600 tons of silver used as bus bars in one plant at Troutdale, Oreg., conducting electricity for the smelting program that makes the aluminum used in manufacturing our airplanes. The gentleman from New York would strike that program down, he would deprive the people in this great war emergency of the silver metal that is back of the invasion forces, the metal that finances our war effort. To strike down the power to purchase silver would be to cripple other Allied Governments in this time of great emergency. They need this money to stabilize their currency. It would have prevented Australia, if you please, from getting much-needed help. The means of giving aid to these countries would be struck down by the eminent gentleman from New York in carrying forward his benevolent and wonderful program for the benefit of a few jewelers and manufacturers, that they might profit at the expense of the American people.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. Briefly.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. What the gentleman says about silver applies also to pig iron and all the other basic metals, does it not? The one question is whether or not we are paying an excess profit on silver.

Mr. WHITE. I have heard the gentleman's question and I say it is a pig-iron question.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That, of course, is not an answer. I am just seeking information.

Mr. WHITE. The same policy of government applies to iron. If the eminent men in some of the Government departments that had their way 50 years ago when H. C. Frick, Andrew Carnegie, and other great industrialists were going into the hills of Pennsylvania that are now bringing forth this pig iron of which the gentleman speaks, bringing forth the raw ore and smelting it down into the steel that built our battleships, that built our guns, that made us superior to any nation on earth, had they been able to do what these gentlemen want to do we would be as helpless today as is Manchuria with all her resources, if you please, still conserved. The Manchurians did not utilize their resources and the Japs moved in on them and used them to bind chains of slavery about her. In Ethiopia we see again a policy of conservation followed, all those valuable metals locked up in their hills. The Italians moved in on them and it took a war, the very one in which we are now engaged, to straighten out the affairs of the world with the guns and ships and the armament made from ore that we dug out of the ground and used to make these things that have made us superior to any other nation; and right today it is the things we have produced and the resources we have brought forth from the ground and fabricated that has given us the strength we needed to survive.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman has gone all over the world now but he has not answered the question yet.

Mr. WHITE. That is where our ships and planes and guns and troops are—all over the world. Let us compare, if you please, the policies of our Government with those of Japan. The only thing that gives recognition to Japanese paper money is the point of the bayonet. When the Japs moved into the Philippines and tendered their paper money in payment for purchases the only thing that made it acceptable was the point of the bayonet; yet when our boys march into Italy, into Africa, or anywhere else, and asked for something they tender a good silver certificate, our invasion currency, which these people are eager to get, if you please, backed by the very silver the gentleman from New York would prevent our using if he could. He would deny us that source of strength.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. What answer has the gentleman got to the observation that we are paying excessive prices for the silver we do buy? Answer that question.

Mr. WHITE. Oh, shame on the gentleman for not investigating the question. If he would read but a little to get current and up to date he would find that at this moment in India silver is worth 86 cents an ounce despite the fact that the British Government for India has withdrawn it as legal tender.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield I would ask him

why we pay 45 cents an ounce for foreign silver and 71 for domestic silver?

Mr. WHITE. Oh, the gentleman feels bitterly sometimes about the victimizing of Uncle Sam, and yet Uncle Sam has never bought an ounce of foreign silver except at the world market price, and the world market price today is 86 cents, it is way beyond 71 cents. I believe that were all restrictions taken off the price of silver would go about $1.29, as it did in the last war. The gentleman has answered his own question because a reading of the figures show that Uncle Sam has a ready market for all the silver he wants to sell at 71 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes; I ask to be allowed the same amount of time as was allowed the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifteen Members are present, a quorum.

The gentleman from Idaho asks unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, it is reported that Bill Nye, the great humorist, once in addressing a church gathering reached down in his pocket, pulled out a silver dollar, held it up and said: "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

I believe few realize the great part the silver dollar is playing in the financial affairs of our Government today. I believe every Member of this House could with profit study the Treasury figures. I believe they should check the daily balance sheet of the Treasury that comes to every Congressman and every bank every morning. We find that on February 4, 1942, the silver in the general fund of the Treasury was $15,015,000. On exactly the same day a year later, 1943, we find that silver stood at $19,114,000. Taking the Treasury's statement of February 4, this February 4, we find the amount has increased until it now stands at $115,161,000. The reason given by the Treasury for the accumulation is that it constitutes a reserve against this invasion currency. This silver is financing our troops in Africa and in Italy.

Silver is the most constructive thing we have. The gentleman talks about inflation. I have here the circulation statement of the Treasury as of December 31, and we find that while the amount of silver money in circulation has been reduced, the paper Federal Reserve notes have been inflated from a little over $7,000,000,000 in recent years to the $17,512,088,645 now in circulation. We are told that many of the silver dollars have been melted down to mint subsidiary coinage. The circulation statement of the Treasury shows that the amount of standard silver dollars has been reduced to $497,190,051, but most of this silver is not in circulation. Of all the silver dollars in circulation in the West, we find that the total amount of silver in circulation amounts to $94,890,312 as shown by the December Treasury statement. The bulk of the silver is being held in the Treasury. I may say to the gentleman that the small amount of silver that the Treasury allows to circulate has been substantially increased recently.

I have not the time to discuss the silver and the lend-lease of silver to other countries to back their currencies, silver that has a stabilizing influence. It is the thing that is behind these currencies where the credit of the Nation is poor.

The credit of the Nation is stabilized by having metals with which to redeem the money. Silver is just as useful and just as stable as gold if it were only used. There is an old axiom that use creates demand and demand creates value.

If you were to treat gold today as you have treated silver it would be worth less per ounce than silver because nobody uses it. I do not care what commodity or what thing you have, if nobody will use it, it is of little value. We saw watermelons here on the fourth of July last in the city of Washington at $2.50 apiece. I have bought many watermelons just as good for 25 cents apiece. It is just a question of the demand for the watermelons. So that goes for silver, too. If the bankers of the world can induce the Nation to discard its silver and induce the Congress to discard silver, and replace silver money with bank-note money, it will not have any value, neither will gold have any value under similar circumstances.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. No. I have not the time. This is a subject I could talk on all day and then I could not tell you half of the facts about it.

Here is the last statement from the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York City, the biggest or the second biggest bank in the United States. Let us follow what is being done with gold. It is stated that the price of gold on the Bombay bullion market is $77.25. Over in Egypt we find in Cairo that gold is worth $63 an ounce. We find down in Buenos Aires that gold is worth $44 an ounce. We still value gold at $35 an ounce. The Treasury statement shows that $1,800,000,000 of this $24,000,000,000 in gold that the gentleman is so far behind on, because we only have about $21,000,000,000 in the Treasury today, $1,800,000,000 of that gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury. Why and where did it go? Of course, these eminent financiers would not profit at the expense of Uncle Sam where they can withdraw gold from the Treasury and get a double price by exporting it to the foreign countries for profit to themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to talk about silver, because I do not know much about it, but I do want to speak for a few minutes about a colleague of ours who is pure gold.

I have been requested by the Texas delegation, of which I have the honor to be chairman, to bring you the news if you do not already know it, and many of you do, that the most beloved member of the Texas delegation is 83 years young today. You will know immediately that I refer to none other than the gentleman from Texas, JOSEPH MANSFIELD.

Your generous applause, with all Members standing, expresses the affection in which you hold him and the same love and esteem is shared not only by all the people in his district but by everybody who knows him in the great Lone Star State. He has been in public office practically all of his adult life. He enjoys the confidence of every man, woman, and child who has ever known him. His integrity is of the highest, his character is of the best, and kindness, tolerance, and nobility prompt his every thought and deed. I bring him today not only the greetings and congratulations of the Texas delegation, but I am also sure that I express for you in the permanent RECORD of this House not only the affection in which every Member holds him but I also convey your congratulations and wish him many happy returns of the day.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

Mr. Chairman, before I proceed to a discussion of the amendment I want to say that after having served in this House for 7 years, going on the eighth, it is my opinion that the distinguished gentleman from Texas, Judge MANSFIELD, is the most beloved, the most highly respected, and one of the oldest Members of the House. Whenever you appear before his committee you just feel his kindness, his generosity, and his fine character, and I join with our good friends from Texas in felicitating the distinguished gentleman. I hope that 20 years from now he will still be a Member of the House and carrying on.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. All Members, of course, join with the very appropriate sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON] and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]. We, of West Virginia, take a very real pride in Judge MANSFIELD because, although he lives in the great State of Texas today, he was nurtured and had his beginning down in the hills of our own State.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to discuss the silver question

or the money question from a technical standpoint. I think the best informed man in the House on that, the best informed Member of either House, has just addressed the Committee and I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE]. If we had taken the time to read his articles on the silver question we would be better informed on what is before us this afternoon.

I call attention to the fact, and I doubt that the distinguished gentleman from New York will deny it, that the forces back of this amendment are the silversmiths and the manufacturers of jewelry who want to purchase silver just as cheaply as they can at the expense of the Government.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. May I say that not a single silversmith is in my district and no one has asked me to offer this amendment. I did it of my own accord.

Mr. O'CONNOR. May I say to the gentleman that I am going to speak for a moment on what is vital to this country.

You paid only 12 cents a pound to the big companies for copper, which is a vitally strategic metal in the winning of this war. You would have had to pay much more for copper if it were not for the fact that silver is produced as a byproduct by nearly all of the copper-, zinc-, and lead-producing mines throughout the country. You could not have purchased copper for 12 cents a pound were it not for the byproducts because it could not have been mined for that price.

The Anaconda Copper Co., one of the biggest producers of copper in the world, owns the deep mines in Butte. They are expensive to operate, as they go to a depth of 5,000 to 7,000 feet. Do you think for a moment that if it were not for the byproducts such as silver, lead, and zinc those mines could be operated on an economic basis and on a commercial basis at 12 cents per pound? Were it not for the silver and the other byproducts produced in those mines—and this goes for all marginal copper mines—the Government of the United States would have paid more for copper.

I call your attention also to the fact that the very moment you wipe out the purchasing of silver you close many of the marginal copper-producing mines. Then what are you going to do? You will have miners who have spent their lives in the production of copper, zinc, lead, and silver on relief when this war is over.

Again, nearly all the countries of Latin-America are the users of the white metal and not gold. Do not forget that. China and India use almost exclusively silver. We must produce silver in order to trade with these countries.

Silver is not static. I happen to have five silver certificates of a dollar each in my pocket. Every one of them is a silver certificate. Silver is working. The only reason, I suppose, that you do not have silver instead of the certificates is that they are more convenient to handle. Every one of these $1 bills carries right at the top the words "silver certificate." If we did not have the silver bullion the Government of the United States would not dare issue this currency. Many countries do not want our paper money. They want our silver. And as time goes on its use will become increasingly important. I hope this amendment will be defeated.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe it requires any more argument than has been made to convince this House of the unfairness of the proposed amendment. I was hopeful that the gentleman from New York in his fairness would withdraw his amendment, because it is absolutely unfair to all of us.

Let us look at the record just a moment. The gentleman from New York offered this same amendment a year ago, and it was adopted by the House at that time. However, there were certain very cogent reasons behind the movement then which do not exist now that caused the amendment to pass the House. At that time there was a serious question as to whether or not we were getting sufficient silver to carry on our war effort. There was also an accusation that the Treasury Department was at that time buying large amounts of foreign silver.

At the present time, it is admitted that we are buying no foreign silver. It is also admitted that the silversmiths who want silver are getting all they want. It is also admitted that the silver that is necessary for and can be used in the war effort is being used to the fullest extent. Then what is the problem involved?

It is either one of two things. Either the House wants this group of men who represent the West and who are interested in silver to be embarrassed by not having sufficient influence in this House to defeat an amendment like this, and make the Senate do it, or else they simply want to penalize the war effort—one or the other. I say "penalize" for this reason. In order to carry on this war, it is necessary for us to have certain metals. The price on these metals has been fixed, and in that price is included the price now paid for silver. The money that is to pay for the silver comes out of this appropriation bill. You stop the money from coming from this appropriation bill for silver and you stop the production of copper, lead, zinc, and other materials that are mined with silver in all marginal mines. We need these materials to carry on this war. If you stop the production of these minerals, then you are doing something that will directly affect the conduct of this war.

I know Members of the House on both sides of the aisle are fair. I do not think you want either of these two contingencies to which I refer to happen. I had hoped that the gentleman from New York would withdraw his amendment, because it is absolutely unfair. There is no occasion for such an amendment at this time. It serves no useful purpose.

If we wished to, we could argue how silver has produced millions of dollars for the Federal Treasury, and whether or not it is a subsidy, but that is immaterial as far as this amendment is concerned because the difference between 45 cents and 71 cents is paid for newly mined silver, and in order to mine the silver and thereby mine the copper and the other materials it is absolutely necessary for us to have this subsidy, if you want to call it that. I know the Members of this House are not willing to do anything that will adversely affect the war effort. You want to do everything possible to bring this war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

Our miners and the owners of mines in Utah, and in the West generally, are struggling to the last ditch to help win this war. They are making no money. None of them has made any money during this war. They are doing everything they can to keep the mines open. If this amendment were adopted, it would mean the shut-down of hundreds of mines in the West, literally hundreds of them. I know you do not want that contingency to happen.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman speaks of the price of silver. The price of silver all over the world is in excess of the statutory price of 71 cents in this country.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. WHITE. Mexico will not sell us an ounce of silver. It holds it all back.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. That is what I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendents thereto close in 30 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I object, Mr. Chairman. I have been on my feet ever since this amendment was offered and have been unable to secure recognition. Three other Members have had as much as 15 minutes each. I should like 3 or 4 minutes myself.

Mr. LUDLOW. Certainly the gentleman should have it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then why does not the gentleman see that I get it?

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 35 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, however important to the maintenance of peace in the world the monetary role of silver may be, the immediate importance of silver in winning the war is its direct effect upon the production of the base and other metals.

The average easterner seems to visualize a mine as consisting of shelves containing separate supplies of copper, silver, lead, gold, zinc, or what have you.

The price of silver contained in the complex ores containing copper, lead and zinc is what in most cases makes possible or impossible the production of the other badly needed metals—the difference between loss and bare profit. For instance, the great mines in the Tintic, Utah, district could not produce lead and zinc if the domestic price of silver were lowered.

Current prices paid for silver, copper, lead, and zinc are far below World War No. 1 prices; underground mining costs are more than 60 percent higher than during the last conflict.

Domestically produced silver during World War No. 1 was $1 per ounce as against 71.11 cents now.

Silver production in the United States was estimated 48,000,000 ounces short of requirements for 1943, according to Richard J. Lund, Director of the Miscellaneous Division of the War Production Board.

The United States produces 25 percent of the world's production of silver; Canada, 9 percent; Mexico, 30 percent; total, United States, Canada, and Mexico, 64 percent; total, North America, 66 percent; total, Western Hemisphere, 77 percent; total, British Empire, including Canada, 18 percent; total, British Empire, excluding Canada, 9 percent.

Very obviously, an enhancement in the price of silver will especially benefit the United States and its immediate neighbors as well as other countries in the Western Hemisphere with whom it hopes to have a large and growing trade. The United States interest in gold as a metal is far less than its interest in silver. With the British Empire, the opposite is the case.

The function of price-making of silver for the world for a century or two has been discharged by what is known as the London Fixing Board, a group comprising four brokers licensed under Crown grant in London as representatives of the silver-using nations and the great silver buyers and sellers over the world.

How unfair this price-fixing method is when you consider that the British Empire, including Canada, produces only 18 percent of the world's silver.

Mr. Chairman, after this war is over the United States is expecting a great development in China. The Chinese and the inhabitants of India have always been silver-using nations. Long centuries of experience—in China recently repeated—have taught their people the uncertainties of paper money. More than ever will they demand hard money—gold and silver, and especially silver, which best suits the purpose of the great majority of their people. If the United States wishes for the development of those nations and many others in Asia and Africa it should use its utmost efforts to restore silver to a monetary status.

During World War No. 1, Lloyd George said that the war would be won with silver bullets. The utility of the white metal is, and must be, recognized by our own Government. It may be idle to speculate on future demands. We do know, however, that immediate demands exist for more silver than can be produced.

It is claimed that the purchase by the Government of domestic silver constitutes an outrageous expense on the Government and an outrageous subsidy to the silver producers. Every time the Government buys such silver it pays the producer $71.11 per 100 ounces in silver certificates, practically at the cost of running the printing presses, and minting the bullion, if and when called on to redeem the paper. In other words, 55 ounces out of each 100 ounces are coined into silver dollars, and the remainder, or 45 ounces, are held by the Government as a free gift from the miner.

I do not think anyone who will read section 4 of the Domestic Silver Purchase Act will contend that the Government is out one penny in buying domestic silver at 71.11 cents per ounce, or will deny that the Government profits by the transaction to the extent of 45 percent of the silver purchased.

As the silver in a silver dollar is figured at $1.29 an ounce, the Government makes a profit of 45 cents on every dollar it coins, or 58 cents on each ounce of silver that goes into the coinage of a silver dollar.

The Wall Street Journal of May 20, 1943, reports that the war boosted 1942 usage of silver for all purposes in the United States to 193,933,000 ounces; that this is a gain of more than 43 percent over that consumed in 1941 and more than three times that consumed in 1940; and that about 50 percent of that consumed in 1942 was for direct and indirect military purposes. This does not include the silver leased for use as bus bars, and so forth.

The purchase of silver does not cost the Government or the people of this country one cent; it is not a subsidy.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SULLIVAN was granted leave to extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am happy to take advantage of this opportunity to express my congratulations to my esteemed colleague the gentleman from Texas, Judge MANSFIELD. He was one of the first men I met when I came to this House last year. He has helped me with advice, been uniformly kind and courteous, and I have found him at all times extremely helpful. At this time I extend the congratulations of a tenderfoot to an old-timer and wish for him many, many more years in this House, which he graces so well.

Mr. Chairman, in this matter of silver, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] has referred to the faith of this country in its banking system and in the money which it issues. He says we have something like $23,000,000,000 in gold in Fort Knox, and I gathered that he thought that sufficient backing for the moneys which we have appropriated. This debt of ours is something that we cannot laugh off. The more money we appropriate the less solid backing we have and the more precarious will become the value of our paper currency. I think it is imperative that we have something in addition to faith in backing our currency and that it should be implemented by gold and silver.

Today there are no silver mines as such. In years past there have been some fabulously rich silver mines, but today there are no such mines in operation. Approximately 70 percent of all the silver mined during the past 20 years has been a byproduct of other metals, such as gold, copper, lead, and zinc. In a few cases the silver content of these ores is higher than that of other metals, but in 70 percent of these cases the silver value is considerably less than the value of the other metals produced from the same ores. Eighteen percent of the silver produced in the United States comes from copper ore. The silver values in these copper ores have a direct bearing on the production of copper. A reduction in the price of copper would necessitate a higher price for copper in order that production of these mines be maintained. The silver content in the lead and zinc ores as a whole is considerably less than the content of silver in copper ores. Silver is also a byproduct of gold mines, but the closing of gold mines will materially diminish the supply of new silver. At the present time there is sufficient silver for war uses, and the white metal is available for such purposes. The war program is consuming less silver than is available for such purpose, and up to the 1st of December 1942, as an example, the W. P. B. had taken only 16,000 tons of the 47,000 tons allotted to them. So far full use has not been made of silver already allotted for war purposes, and when the authorities use up all of the silver allotted to them in addition to the current production of 166 tons per month that would be time to call upon the balance of the silver in the Treasury, and they should find it available to them at that time, if needed.

The most essential thing about silver is that if the base metals did not contain a byproduct of silver then the United States of America could produce very little lead, zinc, and copper in competition with other countries throughout the world paying a wage scale of from 75 to 90 percent less than the American scale. The fundamental basis for fixing a higher price to domestic producers of silver over foreign producers is to give domestic mines the ability to pay higher wages and thus avoid the low standard of living of miners existing in countries competing with us in lead, zinc, copper, and other metal production.

Gold mining opened up the far western part of the United States. Idaho and Montana were settled by the men and women who came west to mine silver. Copper from Montana has kept the war industries operating.

Silver purchased since the enactment of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 has not cost the United States taxpayer one cent. But it has kept down the cost of lead, copper, and zinc so badly needed in our war efforts. That is silver's contribution to the war effort, so let us give

silver its just due and not play into the hands of the money changers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana was granted leave to extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I too, want to extend my best wishes to our good friend and colleague, who happens at this time to be my next-door neighbor, Judge MANSFIELD, on his eighty-third birthday. I am sure if the Members could have seen the great number of visitors that were at his office this morning and the floral tribute that was given to him, they would appreciate the high esteem in which this distinguished gentleman is held. I do not know that there is anything that I could add to the discussion of the amendment under consideration, only to observe perhaps, that inasmuch as the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] annually and persistently offers this amendment, it does furnish an opportunity for our distinguished colleague from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] to educate the membership of the House on this most intricate and important question, the question of silver. In my judgment, he is the best informed man in the House on this subject and his remarks should command attention. It is regrettable to me that in the midst of a war, not knowing what the end is yet to be, that any Member of this House would take it upon himself to offer such an amendment, not realizing what the implications of it might be and what effect it might have on the production of other metals, if the silver-purchasing program were discontinued. As has been said here time and time again, silver is not mined in and of itself, in a mine. Sometimes the only reason it can be mined is because of the byproducts other than silver; while other metals, at times, can be mined only because of the value of silver. So it seems to me a dangerous procedure if this House at this time adopts such an amendment. As has been said here, if this amendment were adopted it would have the effect, no doubt, of closing many marginal mines in the territory where silver, copper, zinc, and lead are mined.

I can tell you they are having a tremendous time now in keeping these mines going and the miners employed, because the men who spend their lives in the mining of silver and in going down into the bowels of the earth to produce the sinews of war are not men who can be adapted to other kinds of work. It means, simply, that this great class of men would be unemployed. I urge that this amendment be defeated. Certainly, under any other rule this amendment would not be germane to this bill. It is only because of this kind of rule that it would be in order. It is entirely out of order. It is unfair to the membership of this House from the West to be called upon to defend the Silver Purchase Act against an amendment of the kind that has been proposed without any previous notice that such an amendment was going to be offered. I plead with the membership of the House to defeat once and for all this sort of an amendment. It can serve no purpose. It has been proposed before, and if it goes over to the other body at this time it will undoubtedly receive the same treatment it did before. It will be a waste of time for the House to pass this amendment. The silver question is a question concerning which reasonable men may differ. In years past it has been considered important enough to become a political campaign issue. It was important enough that this administration adopted the Silver Purchase Act as a national policy. It has not reversed its position, and obviously it is of enough importance that this House should not decide the merits of such a program in the space of 30 minutes.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] complains because he cannot get a hearing on a bill that he says he introduced 4 years ago and is now before the Ways and Means Committee. This in itself ought to indicate to the gentleman that there is no widespread national clamor for his amendments, which, if adopted, would reverse a national policy.

I have heard the gentleman himself complain that it is not the function of the Appropriations Committee, by amendments such as this, to become a legislative committee, and I agree with him. So if he thinks it incumbent on him to repeal the Silver Purchase Act, that he do so by conforming to normal legislative procedure, and not by this method of snipping and sabotage, do injury, not only to the silver producers of the West, but also injure and hamper our war effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. It has been intimated here that those who support this amendment are obstructing the war effort. I want to call to your attention some of the debate that took place last year when this same question was before the House. If tactics are being used to hinder the use of silver for war purposes let us make sure who the people are that are responsible for doing this.

The Under Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bell, testified before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate when the Green bill was under consideration, as follows:

> This Department does approve a minimum transfer price of 50 cents per fine troy ounce as provided in S. 35. This approval was based on the belief that silver now held in the general fund of the Treasury should be made available for war uses without loss to the Treasury, but at a price which will permit the users to continue producing war materials with little or no increase in the cost of producing them.

Now let me read some of the testimony of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board:

> It is felt that the minimum price of 71.11 cents per ounce will be detrimental to an expansion of the substitution of silver in place of other scarce metals for war uses.

Let me also quote Capt. R. C. McDowell, Deputy Director of the Resources Division of the Office of Procurement and Materials of the Navy Department, who testified as follows:

> If I were asked as to the use of silver for war-production purposes I would have the personal opinion that the lower price would permit a freer flow of the material.

Yet the silver interests in the face of that testimony succeeded in writing the price of 71.11 cents into the bill. I wonder, since we had that testimony by those men, whether any Member who is interested in maintaining the price of silver at 71.11 cents per ounce and continuing this silver-purchase policy, will rise on the floor of the House today and say to the country that the figure 71.11 cents has not obstructed the use of silver for war purposes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield only for an answer to my question.

Mr. WHITE. I have just a simple question. Who do you think would benefit if the price of silver were reduced from 71 cents?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield any further. I yielded only for an answer to a question.

Mr. WHITE. Who do you think would benefit from a price lower than 71 cents?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I asked whether there was any Member in the House who would stand up and tell the country that the price of 71.11 cents which the silver interests wrote into the Green bill has not hindered the use of silver for war purposes, and no Member has done so.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Will the gentleman yield? I will answer that question. In the first place the law provides only for newly mined silver——

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I refuse to yield. The gentleman is not answering my question. No one is answering the question and no one can answer it. No one can stand up and say the price of 71.11 cents per ounce for silver which was written into the Green bill has not obstructed the use of silver for war purposes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I do not care to yield.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. The gentleman is most unfair.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman a question?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio declines to yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, if anyone is to blame for keeping from the Army and the Navy and the other armed forces the use of silver, let that blame fall exactly where it belongs, namely upon the silver interests.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] has expired.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last paragraph.

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to say anything on this subject, because the reports that you have, if you have read them, speak for themselves. This section

in this appropriation bill is not operative. I want to read just a few figures, but before I do that I want to show you something that is really worth while looking at. If there was ever a more misleading chart presented to a group of reasonable-minded men, I never saw it. I wish you would look at that. It says "41 cents," then "71 cents," and then assumes that every dime between the two is lost. When the Federal Government coins this silver bullion into silver currency it has a profit of the difference between 71 cents and $1.29.

Now, who brought this amendment here? It was brought in last year—1943. I will never forget the surprise that came to my mind when I heard the great miners of this country—there are no more patriotic men in the world than the miners of America—called bloated plutocrats. Who made that statement? The very same gentleman who comes on the floor this afternoon and asks us to vote for this same amendment. This gentleman has supported every New Deal piece of legislation that has come to this floor since I have been a Member of this House, and now he comes in here and finds fault that there are still a few silver mines operating and receiving a guaranteed price for their products. What kind of consistency is this, I ask you?

Let us look at the facts and figures. I do not have time to answer all these arguments, but let me show you the figures in the hearings.

Purchase of silver—foreign silver.

Why, it is foolish to be compelled to stand up here and defend the action of this committee which brought us this bill. But just listen to these figures.

In 1934, 172.5 millions of ounces were purchased by the Federal Government.

In 1935, 494.4 millions of ounces.

But listen to this: I drop down to 1942—42.6 million ounces of foreign silver.

And in 1943, from January to September, not an ounce of foreign silver was bought.

Now, what have we been doing with this silver that we do buy? We have been putting it into the Treasury. How have we been paying for it? Have we been paying a dollar for it? Of course not. If anything at all, we have been issuing silver certificates against it. The same argument you make against silver could be made against gold. So, every man who gets up on this floor and argues against silver can change that word to gold and his argument will have the same force and effect.

Are Members willing to stand up and be counted against a bimetal form of currency in the United States?

It is time we used a little sound thinking. This program is absolutely inactive. We have not spent a dime on it. So why vote for an amendment that has nothing to do with the bill under discussion.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Do not the figures of the Treasury Department show that since the Silver Purchase Act went into effect in 1934 the Government has made $820,000,000 in buying that silver?

Mr. HILL. Of course, the Government never lost a dime on an ounce of silver in the history of the Silver Purchase Act and every man who ever studied the question for a minute knows that.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. DIES. Can the gentleman see any difference between the purchase of silver and the purchase of gold? What is the difference, under our present system? We are not on the gold standard. Our money is not convertible in gold. What we are doing with reference to silver is the same thing we are doing with reference to gold.

Mr. HILL. Exactly. There is not any difference whatsoever. How any man can stand on this floor and so twist his mind so as to reason that this silver program is different than the gold program is more than I can understand.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I want to congratulate the gentleman on what he has been saying. This policy of having two different kinds of metal was started back in 1893. It is a part of our Federal act at the present time. It was adopted by a Republican administration then. The silver-purchase program has been sponsored by the Democratic administration now. How anybody can find anything wrong with it on either side of the aisle I do not know.

Mr. HILL. The gentleman knows that in north Africa this country of ours had to take silver and send it to our boys in order for them to trade with the folks in north Africa because they did not think that paper money was worth a single dime.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. And supply it to the British as well.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HILL was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be voted down by a decisive majority. It has no place in this appropriation bill. Later if considered in a separate bill it should also be voted down.

The Silver Purchase Act has meant a great deal to the metal-mining industry of the West. Silver is never found by itself in my State but always mixed with other metals such as copper, zinc, and lead. At the beginning of this war, we were very short of these strategic metals because the submarine menace and the necessity of using our ships for other purposes cut down importations from foreign nations. The Silver Purchase Act has kept alive many small mines in the Rocky Mountain area, and from these mines our war needs for copper, zinc, and lead were met to a large extent.

Metal mines cannot be opened for production in a day and once closed it often takes months to drain and again open them. When the history of this war is finally written it may well show that the strategic metals produced from these silver mines of the West kept our war production going.

To now set aside this Silver Purchase Act by the subterfuge of this amendment would be a great injustice to the men who have done so much for our war effort. The speakers preceding me have told you of the economic value of silver and gold as a national and international currency. I have briefly tried to picture to you what the Silver Purchase Act has done toward the production of copper, zinc, and lead in the war effort. I urge you to vote against this Celler amendment.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I merely want to point out that this matter of silver legislation is a mighty serious matter when viewed in the light of the continued operation of our lead, zinc, and silver mines.

They have adjusted their operations on this existing legislation. Such an arbitrary action as here proposed would throw them into something pretty close to chaos and threaten our domestic supplies of lead and zinc and silver.

Now these men who operate these mines are mighty reasonable men. They yield to none in the quality of their patriotism. They are perfectly willing to discuss this problem fully. They are perfectly willing to justify their position in detail. They are perfectly willing to make any adjustments that full hearings and sound reasoning might indicate.

I suggest that any attempt to modify our existing silver laws follow the usual legislative procedures and I offer the prophecy that a full and analytical consideration of this problem—in the regular way under the considered rules of the House—will find that our lead, zinc, and silver operators are furnishing their time, skill, equipment, and property and supplying our Nation at war with strategic materials at a mighty low figure.

I understand that no attempt has been made to bring this matter before the Ways and Means Committee—rather we find this attempt at ill-considered action.

I hope this proposal is voted down.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CHENOWETH was granted permission to extend his own remarks.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York has offered the usual amendment to this

appropriation bill. There still seems to be an organized movement against the silver mining industry of this country. Just why, I cannot say. During the past year we have witnessed the many vital uses to which silver has been put. I am certain that every Member of this House has realized that silver is playing an important part in the winning of this war. It is difficult to understand why there are those who still want to destroy this important industry.

Silver has been sent to foreign countries in order to pay the soldiers fighting in the war. Silver is now being used on a large scale in our war industries in this country, where it is replacing copper. During the past summer I had the opportunity to visit a magnesium plant and saw silver, belonging to the Government, being used in its operations. Without a supply of silver we would certainly be in a most desperate plight. This silver in industrial plants will be returned to the Treasury at the conclusion of the war. We are fortunate that someone in this country had the vision to see that a stock pile of silver was made available for such an emergency.

The mining industry is being called upon to produce more and more strategic metals for war purposes. Many of these are known as complex ores—lead, zinc, and copper. It would not be profitable to mine some of these minerals unless a fair price could be obtained for silver.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that this amendment will be rejected. This is no time to upset a policy and disturb a program that have been in effect so many years. Let us do what we can to aid and assist our mining men of the West, rather than discourage them. There has been a great deal of misrepresentation concerning the issues involved, but I feel that the Members of this House are not being deceived. Let us vote against this amendment and demonstrate to our mining industry that we favor a continuation of the present silver program.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CELLER) there were—ayes 22, noes 50.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. Not a sufficient number have arisen. Tellers are refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,250,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 3, line 15, strike out "$4,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$4,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment because it appears perfectly evident to me from the facts and the approach to it that this organization has deliberately built up its appropriation request because of the fact that we cut them a million dollars last year. They got along all right last year, and they are spending now at a lower rate than the funds that were appropriated last year. There should be a saving even with their taking care of their overtime pay. There is absolutely no excuse for more than $4,000,000 for this item. They are doing away with a large portion of their activities; in other words, large portions of the foreign funds they control have been released, probably better than 50 percent of their funds have been released, and on top of that the number of requests for licenses has been reduced and they have gotten down to the point where only about 14 percent of those requests come to Washington; yet in spite of that they want 711 people in Washington. They have only 628 now. With the funds they had appropriated they were able to have an allotment of 718 position in Washington, but they have got only 628 employees. Now they want—and this is the only thing in which they could possibly claim that their program had anything to do with the war effort—they want a million and a half dollars for their activities in connection with the liberated areas. That appears on page 105 of the hearings. Suppose we gave them that money, their present rate of expenditure appears on page 112 in the Department's hearings, and at that rate of expenditure $359,000 would come out of the district or departmental setup, so that if you allowed them $1,200,000 for the Department and $1,500,000 in the liberated areas, and their Federal Reserve payment, including disbursements of all kinds, is $1,120,000, you would get a total of $3,820,000. That is the most they really ought to have. I am giving them $180,000 more than that when I say $4,000,000. There is absolutely no possible excuse for giving them a cent more than $4,000,000.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. It occurs to me under the figures the gentleman has given and under the figures shown in the report that if they got $3,450,000 last year, even accepting the gentleman's amendment they would have $550,000 more than they had last year.

Mr. TABER. I am permitting that to stay there so there can be no excuse made by them on the ground that we did not give them the money to go into the liberated areas as they claim they need to. That is the reason I am letting that go in. The most you can possibly figure they could be entitled to under any circumstances is $3,820,000, and that is exceedingly liberal; that is giving them everything that could possibly be justified. Mr. Pehle himself said that he was going to use those people who were on the roll right now in the department. He does, of course, want to raise their salaries; he has raised them time and time again. There are some of them who have had three and four step-ups—not automatic promotions under the Ramspeck Act, but three and four step-ups from grade to grade.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. It is just about the question as to whether or not this House is going to stand for any semblance of economy or whether we are going to go hog wild. Here is a case where it is absolutely and unqualifiedly unjustified even for the amount I am suggesting. Are we going to take it or are we going to give them $250,000 velvet to let them go out and find somebody to spend it on and let them go out and raise some more of these people four or five grades?

Let me say to you that the average of these professional people, these so-called economic analysts they employ, is $4,788. There is not any excuse for so many of these high-paid personnel. Let me say to you that in their departmental set-up they have 37 lawyers. Let me say to you that there is not the slightest need for any such number.

I do not know whether we want to be realists or whether we want to let things go. We will not have any bottom left in the Treasury if we do not meet the obligations we owe to the people of the United States to keep things in hand, to do away with useless and needless expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE to the amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Strike out "$4,000,000" and insert "$3,825,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, it will not be necessary to take 5 minutes to explain this amendment. The appropriation for this item last year was $3,450,000. The necessary amount in addition to that to meet the overtime obligations for the current year raises it to $3,825,000. I see no reason, under any testimony that has been offered, for giving them any more than they are getting this year when you make an allowance

for the overtime; consequently, I see no reason for giving them $4,000,000 instead of $3,825,000.

Mr. TABER. I was giving them plenty of margin, but I know that the $3,825,000 is plenty of money and a good margin.

Mr. CASE. Then I hope the gentleman will support my amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think the Members of the House know that for years I have been rather critical of some of the appropriations, that I have supported reductions. I did not support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] a few minutes ago because I think we should not be critical of the Treasury Department. I know of no agency outside of the War and Navy Departments whose activities are more important in connection with this war at the present time. It is, I feel, a real war agency. The Treasury is the financial backer of those in the armed forces. Every Government department that is engaged in helping to prosecute the war I am going to support just as I do the Army and Navy. It is easy to criticize and at times it is justified, but I do not think we should lower an appropriation to reduce the number of messengers at this time. That is why I voted against the gentleman's amendment.

Now as to Foreign Funds Control, I confess I knew nothing of its activities until I read the justification for the appropriation. Let me read from the summary:

Foreign Funds Control is the financial spearhead in this Government's economic attack on the Axis. It is the one agency responsible for seeing that the Axis reaps no benefit from the billions of dollars looted from its victims and for insuring that enemy dollars are not competing with Allied dollars for the war materials money can buy. Foreign Funds Control strikes at Axis activity at its heart depriving the enemy of the money necessary for espionage, sabotage, propaganda, and buying. It strikes at collaborationists and "cloaks" by scrutinizing all transactions which might serve the enemy and by cutting off the rewards for their service to the dictators.

These are not passive operations, limited to immobilizing known dollar assets of the Axis and its victims. Foreign Funds Control carries the attack on all fronts. The really dangerous funds are concealed in the United States itself, in South America, in the neutral nations of Europe, and in the areas from which the enemy has been rolled back. The really dangerous transactions may flow through American channels. Axis assets and Axis agents must be ferreted out by men trained in economic and financial intelligence methods. Transactions involving billions yearly must be controlled by experts.

The job of the Treasury Department in liberated areas as to insure that all the financial facilities there are converted from serving the enemy to aiding the Allied advance. In such areas where banks, factories, and property were under enemy domination it must accomplish a complete change-over. It must set up necessary financial machinery for the use of our forces and the local economy. It must insure that these facilities cannot be used to assist the Axis or its agents. Its operations behind the lines are essential to the establishing of secure bases from which our armies can move forward and to the further tightening of our economic strangle hold upon the enemy powers.

All of these programs of financial and economic control are being carried out currently with a force of approximately 850 Federal employees and 400 Federal Reserve bank employees. It is interesting to note that according to the estimates of one writer the German Government was using several hundred thousand officials in the enforcement of its corresponding controls in 1939. In this country the control program has been especially economical because since the beginning the Government has been able to rely on an unofficial enforcement staff made up of the bankers, the brokers, and other individuals who handle transactions in foreign holdings. For an expenditure of less than $5,000,000 annually the Government keeps billions from the enemy and permits the use of these billions in a manner consistent with our war effort.

It is true, as the gentleman from New York said, that last year they operated for less than the Congress gave them despite the fact that their appropriation was reduced below the Budget estimate in the last bill.

Mr. Chairman, as we go into Italy and other places are liberated so will this Foreign Funds Control outfit go in and they will be compelled to enlarge. To me this work is extremely important and if they can keep billions from the enemy then I say we should support them.

Now getting back to the Secretary of the Treasury.

His Department in all the bond drives to finance this war has made a record that anyone can be proud of. As for me, I want to praise the Secretary of the Treasury and his associates for the grand job they have done, and will continue to do.

I am willing to reduce expenditures, but I am not going to cripple a Department that has made such an excellent record.

No one has any conception of the operation of the Treasury Department who has not read at least the Secretary's statement on the estimates and requirements for next year. Not only does he point out that it is not possible to curtail any of the principal functions but shows that the wartime increase of the operations of other departments and agencies is immediately reflected in the volume of disbursements, procurement, accounting, and other services which the Treasury Department is required to render. Despite the additional burdens that have been placed on the Treasury as a result of the war, the Secretary showed that they have effected economies in some branches of his Department. After reading the hearings I reached the conclusion that praise rather than criticism is due the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I subscribe to everything stated in the speech just made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. If the House deliberately wants to cripple the national effort, about the best way to proceed to do that would be by the adoption of either one of these amendments.

The Foreign Funds Control Committee is retrenching very rapidly in respect to its domestic operations. That is due to the fact that it is bringing most of those operations under general license and is able to effectuate its domestic controls largely through general licenses and by doing away with special licenses.

It has brought down the cost in this phase of its control from $9,000,000 to $4,000,000. The program, however, is expanding with tremendous velocity in all of the liberated areas. As soon as an area is liberated it is necessary for this Government to step in and establish economic controls, creater currency systems and otherwise bring economic order out of chaos.

I wish that every Member of the House could read the justification presented to our committee because I am sure if they did so the vote against both of these amendments would be unanimous. I should like to read very briefly from these justifications:

The liberation of territory which has previously been under enemy domination imposes heavy new responsibilities upon the Treasury. By order of the President, the Department is responsible for comprehensive financial, economic, and property controls in each rewon area. The scope of its operations in this field will be in direct relation to the success of the military advance.

The north African experience has already illustrated on a small scale the necessity for the vigorous application in liberated areas of the controls over finances, property, and exchange. These controls are essential to the maintenance of firm bases for military operations and to the further weakening of the enemy's position.

The pattern of the Treasury's future activities in this field is shown by (1) the problems which its field staff has met in north Africa, and (2) the work which the Washington staff has been called upon to do in preparing programs for territories already liberated or near liberation by the Allied forces.

Compared with the multitude and magnitude of problems which will undoubtedly be met when Germany, France, the Balkans, and the Lowlands are brought under Allied control, the north African program was simplicity itself. Nevertheless, the African experience does suggest the extreme complexity of the problems which must be met.

The estimate presented to us was for $4,500,000 and we reduced it a quarter of a million dollars in the face of great uncertainty as to the obligations which will be imposed as we enter new fields. We must be prepared to take over the economic control in these areas, we must be prepared to establish order out of chaos, and we cannot do that unless this appropriation is granted.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the gentleman think it is a fair statement to say that if we presume our armies are not going to move into any new countries, then probably this cut might be justified; but if we have any thought during the fiscal year 1945 of our armies being successful enough to invade or move into foreign countries where we are not now located, such a cut might be disastrous to the work that is being done for this coun-

try, for the Army, and for the whole world?

Mr. LUDLOW. I am sure the gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. O'NEAL. If we made this cut, we would be presuming that our armies will not progress?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think that is a correct inference.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have only 5 minutes. As the gentleman from Kentucky says if we would be assuming we are not going to win any victories, possibly these cuts might be justified. I am not going to agree to any such defeatist assumption.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. I merely want to ask the gentleman if it would not be possible for the Treasury to proceed in these countries that we may invade using their regular funds and if it develops that they have additional burdens they can come in for a deficiency appropriation?

Mr. LUDLOW. There are no funds available. That is the trouble. That is what we are trying to provide for. We are trying to meet a contingency here which is almost certain to arise. Our armies are moving victoriously forward. We are going to have these great areas on our hands perhaps before we know it and we must be prepared to establish some kind of order when we move into those territories.

The gentleman from New York spoke of a report of our investigators on this activity, but he did not read the report. I am sure he acted wisely in not citing it as evidence because it does not uphold his contention.

I want to tell the Committee what the investigators of the Committee on Appropriations who were sent into this activity reported back to us. They said:

As has been generally found throughout the Department, the personnel in the Foreign Funds Control Division were all busily engaged in their assigned tasks. It should be pointed out also that all persons interviewed in this activity were very enthusiastic about the program and were extremely interested in turning out good work.

The gentleman referred to the salaries paid to some of the personnel and very accurately stated that they are a pretty highly paid personnel. Let me read to you what Mr. Pehle, the head of this activity, said about that:

I would like to say something in connection with that; that is, in sending people away from Washington to represent the Treasury and the fiscal interests of the United States, it does not pay to send low-grade personnel. In the first place, it is very expensive to keep people in the field. If you pay for their transportation, it costs $600 to send a person to Europe by Clipper, and they are entitled to a per diem, and it is very expensive to live. In the second place, those people are going to be dealing with the top personnel that the British send to those areas, and with the top financial experts that the French have in the areas. You cannot expect low-grade professional people to deal effectively with the representatives of other world powers. If there was any outstanding criticism of the United States operations that was brought home by the five Senators who recently made a trip around the world, it was that they felt the United States in some cases did not have top-grade people representing our interests and protecting them.

So I think he demonstrated that it was to the advantage of our country to have competent personnel, and to get the competent personnel it is necessary to pay a reasonable salary.

As I say, in regard to the liberated areas program, we have an increase offsetting the decrease on the domestic end of the program, from zero in 1942 to an estimated $1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1945. We are spending $500,000 this year backing up a small staff in north Africa, a staff of 12, dealing with the fiscal, financial, monetary, and property-control program in that section. It is absolutely necessary, as these new areas are taken over and the establishment of an orderly economic system becomes necessary, that we have the full amount of this appropriation. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE) there were—ayes 35, noes 39.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CASE and Mr. LUDLOW.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 57, noes 56.

The CHAIRMAN. On this vote there are 57 ayes and 56 noes. The Acting Chairman votes "No." The amendment is rejected.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield briefly.

Mr. TABER. There are in this set-up 35 messengers running between 6 buildings, the worst set-up you ever saw; 218 out of 267 in the District on administrative services, 20 on budget control, and 20 on administrative planning. It seems to me that that is ridiculous.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I do not think anyone questions the fine work that has been done by the Foreign Funds Control. I should like to read briefly some of the statements made by John Pehle, who is Director of that bureau. At page 73 of the hearings he said:

Foreign Funds Control itself, as you know, is an organization that was set up in April 1940, and expanded to the peak of its activities shortly after Pearl Harbor. Since then, and we will go into it in some detail later, we have spent considerably less.

On page 80 of the hearings, in reply to a question propounded by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], Mr. Pehle said this:

Foreign Funds Control was set up in April 1940 at the time Norway and Denmark were invaded. It was set up principally for the purpose of seeing that the assets of the invaded countries were not seized by Germany—as a protective measure—and as the war went on and Germany invaded other countries, to see that the assets of those countries were also safeguarded.

Is there anyone in this body who can successfully contend that Germany is still invading countries in Europe, thereby expanding the potential work and the program of the Foreign Funds Control?

I continue to quote from page 95 of the hearings. Mr. Pehle stated as follows:

No. This is what I tried to bring out. We have always been in the position with this committee, before which we have appeared 10 or 12 times, of saying that we were giving you our best estimate of what we needed. Sometimes we had more funds than we needed, and we turned back in 1 fiscal year over $460,000 that we did not use; sometimes we had less, and once we had to come up for several deficiencies.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But you were always taken care of in good shape when you presented evidence that justified your demands?

Mr. PEHLE. That is entirely true.

The facts as developed by the hearings are these: That the Foreign Funds Control has been doing excellent work, and we recognize that our armies are not likely to invade more countries. Neither is Germany invading countries over there, necessitating a continued and expanded activity of this particular agency of government; nor is there any indication that we in the months ahead are going to invade so many countries in Europe that at this particular time we must look into the future and provide a lot of money that might be needed by this agency. The War and Navy Departments recently returned unexpended $27,000,000,000. This body has approved all of the funds necessary for carrying on the vital and important activities of these war agencies. The record shows that during the first 4 months of the current fiscal year this agency has been expending its funds at the rate of approximately $4,000,000 annually. In view of that fact, I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is entirely proper, and because of that fact I urge its adoption.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. In all fairness to the gentlemen of this committee I would like to state that if there is one item in this bill above all others I would like to see protected, it is the item we are now discussing. Everything else in the bill may be of importance, but if you gentlemen will read the hearings on the important work being done by the Foreign Funds Control, I do not believe there is a man here who would be in favor of the amendment. The Foreign Funds Control has been doing an amazing piece of work for the Army and for the Navy, and for this country in its war effort. If you will read the hearings you

will find that the investigators that were sent down there were not critical of the number of employees they have there or elsewhere. In fact, they were complimentary about it, and they made a close and accurate check. Furthermore, you will find that the Army and our officials overseas will tell you that they have done a remarkable piece of work. They will tell you that today they have seized and are handling $8,500,000,000 worth of foreign securities and things of value in the interest of our country. They have voluntarily reduced the amount that they have had before where they found they could. A group of young men, Mr. Pehle and his associates, are extremely intelligent and interested in the job charged to them, and where they could save they did save, and we made a cut of $250,000 in the estimate.

This same group may have to go into 10 or 20 other countries before the fiscal year 1945 is over. Their work overseas may increase 50 percent. They cannot wait to call back here when they are going with the Army into a foreign country and say that they will get the Deficiency Appropriations Committee to make it up. I refer, gentlemen, to the hearings on page 66 and ask you to read of the important jobs that they are doing for the war effort. If you gentlemen will read it, you will agree with me. When this agency was before our committee we agreed on this cut of $250,000, and complimentary things were said about the job they were doing. Nobody in the committee suggested a greater cut, as I recall.

Mr. TABER. I did not agree to this.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman's attitude was very friendly toward the reasonable cut of $250,000. I did not mention the gentleman. We are talking now about war work that is of equal importance to much of what the soldiers and the sailors are doing, and by all means, this cut should not be made. It is one of the most important things in the bill. I hope the amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes, 56, noes, 60.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. TABER and Mr. LUDLOW to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 63 noes 60.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 7, line 13, after the comma, strike out "$830,000" and insert "$800,000."

Mr. TABER. The object of this amendment is to get rid of some of the operations of the Bureau of Accounts, which are duplications. They are, at the present time, trying to state the accounts of the Government in accordance with Executive Order 8512 and it is practically a duplication of the operations of the General Accounting Office. They are keeping three sets of the same records, one for the General Accounting Office, one for the Treasury, and one for the Bureau of the Budget, all based on a different set-up. This particular outfit had an opportunity to effect a $47,000 cut, according to our investigators, if it would install a little better method. The work under Assistant Commissioner Maxwell in connection with the operations of section 8512, gives them 22 Budget positions, which are not needed there, if they are to be had in the Bureau of the Budget. They can cut that item under Commissioner Maxwell from $92,215 down to $50,000. They can easily save $10,000 in the Bureau of Accounts item by a cutting in half of the 10 positions for personnel activity. This is a clear duplication of the personnel office of the Treasury and that was the finding of our representatives who went in there. I feel we could take advantage of this proposition and should cut this down to $800,000 from the $830,000 that was recommended by the Subcommittee on Appropriations. The original Budget estimate was only $857,000 and it is perfectly clear that by doing away with the needless activities they can save the whole of that $57,000.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, before I finish I will try to discuss the amendment, but I want to say a few words in behalf of a group of men that I really feel very sorry for and my sympathy goes out to them; they are the so-called bureaucrats. We hear so much about them. Perhaps a great many of the offices are overmanned; perhaps there are many more people in the jobs today than should be there. But from my contacts with the men down in the offices of the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department and the other Government agencies I can state I know no more patriotic people and no better Americans and no finer men than they are. We up here on the Hill are criticized for many things that we know are unfair, not right and not true. Yet in the same way we are so eager to jump upon some poor fellow down in the bureaus who is doing the best he can where his job has increased tremendously in volume and importance. He is having new problems to face and is forced to effect new organizations to meet those problems. Yet no one says a word for him. We speak of overmanning. Why, one income tax return keeps me busy all day long yet one bureau in the Treasury Department has to know all about 50,000,000 income tax blanks. It is a pretty good sized job. Think of the number of people required to issue the checks; to account for every man on our pay rolls; and to keep records of the purchasing of materials and the spending of what we here authorize. Think of the number of people that are required.

We have investigators in the Treasury and the Post Office Departments, men who have no interest except to get at the facts. I have looked through the investigations and reports of the Departments under our bill, the Treasury Department and Post Office Department, and almost without exception they have stated that in their opinions there is not any overmanning so far as personnel is concerned; that they are doing a conscientious job; and that there is not, with one or two small exceptions, a statement made by any investigator indicating this great waste of manpower in the bureaus which we hear so often on the floor.

Furthermore, we speak of these people down there as though they had newly come into the Government service and that they have some strange political philosophy which makes them see things differently from sensible people. All that sort of thing goes on day by day. I would like to read to you just briefly, the names of the leading men in the Treasury Department. Whether they are newcomers or not in the Government service will appear from what I read here. We can then see whether they are people who have enjoyed the confidence of the people of America, not only of this administration but of the administrations which have preceded this one. This list is as follows:

Name	Title	Bureau or office	Number of years in Government service
D. W. Bell	Under Secretary	Secretary	33
W. N. Thompson	Administrative assistant to Secretary	do	37
Charles R. Schoeneman	Technical assistant to Secretary	do	37
Charles S. Bell	do	do	18
Wm. T. Hesselfinger	Assistant to Under Secretary	do	26
T. F. Wilson	Director of Personnel	Personnel	28
Elmer L. Irey	Coordinator, Enforcement Agency	Secretary	37

Name	Title	Bureau or office	Number of years in Government service
Francis C. Rose	Assistant to Assistant Secretary	Secretary	37
Frank A. Birgfeld	Chief Clerk	Chief Clerk	41
Denzil A. Right	Superintendent of Treasury Buildings	Superintendent	25
Russell R. Reagh	Assistant Director, Research and Statistics	Research and Statistics	18
William S. Broughton	Commissioner of Public Debt	Public Debt	47
Edwin L. Kilby	Assistant Commissioner of Public Debt	do	27
Marvin Wesley	Chief, Loans and Currency	do	42
Melvin R. Loafman	Chief, Public Debt Accounts	do	35
Edward F. Bartelt	Commissioner of Accounts	Accounts	27
Robert W. Maxwell	Assistant Commissioner of Accounts	do	18
Joseph Greenberg	do	do	34
Guy F. Allen	Chief Disbursing Officer	Division of Disbursement	42
Harry R. Schwalm	Chief, Section of Surety Bonds	Accounts	29
Alvin W. Hall	Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing	Engraving and Printing	26
Clark R. Long	Assistant Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	do	27
Thomas F. Slattery	do	do	21
Harry J. Anslinger	Commissioner of Narcotics	Narcotics	27
Will S. Wood	Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics	do	28
George O. Barnes	Assistant to Treasurer of the United States	Treasurer of the United States.	42
M. E. Slindee	Administrative Assistant, Treasurer of the United States.	do	39
John P. Wenchel	Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue	Internal Revenue	30
Clifton E. Mack	Director of Procurement	Procurement	20
George Landick, Jr.	Assistant to Director of Procurement	do	35
Robert LeFevre	do	do	35
Thomas F. Murphy	Deputy Director of Procurement	do	38
E. B. Van Veen	Attorney for Government	Internal Revenue	25
Harold N. Graves	Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue	do	35
Norman D. Cann	Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue	do	22
D. Spencer Bliss	do	do	46
George J. Schoeneman	do	do	35
W. H. Woolf	Chief, Intelligence Unit, Internal Revenue	do	35
W. R. Johnson	Commissioner of Customs	Customs	26
Frank Dow	Assistant Commissioner of Customs	do	34
Frank J. Wilson	Chief, Secret Service	Secret Service	25

All of them have had from 18 to 20 and 30 years' service. They are not what you gentlemen are prone to call New Dealers, Socialists, or what not. Those men have 10, 15, and 30 years of trained service, loyal service, service that has been approved of in these Government agencies for a great length of time. They are responsible for the work that goes on in the Treasury Department. There is a Secretary of the Treasury over them who changes, but the chief work, as you gentlemen know, is done by the staff. These are the men in the key positions. When we criticize a department, I think we must realize that an old Department like the Treasury is in safe, sound, and I might say even conservative hands.

Our investigators investigated this Bureau of Accounts. We made a cut in it, and they stated:

It is generally true that in the entire Bureau of Accounts there was no idle personnel. All persons were busy at their desks and in many instances it was ascertained that the overtime work had been prevalent during the past several months in order to keep the work up-to-date.

That is the report of our own investigators as to what they are doing.

It will be noted that the total personnel contained in the estimates for 1944–45 is somewhat less than the persons actually on the roll as of 1943. Also, the personnel established by the Bureau of the Budget exceeds these figures.

It was said during the inquiry that there was no contemplated decrease in work in this section and the indications are that the work would increase and in all probability the Bureau of Accounts would be compelled to request supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1944–45.

It is easy to stand here and blast those good people who are doing the best they can. I think we should be fair and just. Let us not be quite so bitter in accusing some of these fine American citizens from your district and mine, in these bureaus of being careless, wasteful, inattentive, and poor executives. They are doing a fine job. Our own investigators said that this very Department for which a cut is being asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is doing more work than it has ever done before. We gave them a cut. They are probably in need of more personnel rather than less.

I trust the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Since the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] offers the report of our investigators as the basis on which he proposes his amendment, I should like, at the expense of being repetitious, to quote to the House what our investigators did say in regard to this office of the Bureau of Accounts. A part of their statement was quoted by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]. I shall quote the full statement. They say:

It can be stated generally that all employees were reasonably busy with their assigned tasks, and there was no evidence developed that there was any degree of loafing or idleness within the entire Bureau. It is generally true throughout the entire Bureau that there is no idle personnel. All persons were busy at their desks and in many instances it was ascertained that the overtime work had been prevalent during the past several months, in order to keep the work up to date.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] referred to a suggestion for consolidation of activities within this Bureau as the basis for the justification for the cut.

Mr. TABER. That was the previous amendment. I did say that they were doing a lot of work that duplicated the work of the General Accounting Office, and this is the same outfit that has been trying to get hold of the General Accounting Office work for the last 10 years.

Mr. LUDLOW. I want to say in that connection that no one has a higher esteem for this staff of investigators than I have. I am sure it is going to be productive of a great deal of good and of many economies in the public service. But this staff has hardly begun to function. It was thrown in there during the last few days, and if you will read its voluminous report, which is about as large as the dictionary, you will find that in many of their statements to Congress they merely say, "This is our offhand impression. We believe we can effectuate economies, but we do not know." That is the substance of it. They throw out these suggestions as a matter of background for future effort on the part of the Committee on Appropriations. I think we should not accept these offhand findings of the investigators without giving the different officials a chance to answer them—a chance to present what they would desire to say in regard to these different suggestions. I do not think we should overthrow the time-honored procedure of a century just on the offhand findings of investigators who state that they have not had time to go into the subject. It is true that in this case the suggestion was made that there might be a consolidation that would effectuate economies. This is what the investigators say:

These matters were discussed with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Accounts and as a result of the discussion a committee was appointed to consider the possibilities of consolidating the personnel and accounting activities. The following are the concluding comments of this committee.

That is the departmental committee. They say:

We are in sympathy with the general idea advanced by the investigators and believe it is to be welcomed as a constructive suggestion for possible improvement and savings. In view of what has been said, however, we think the matter is one which justifies most careful consideration and will require a more thorough study than we have been able to make in the past several days. If such a study should be undertaken and any reorganization resulting therefrom is made at the opportune time, we think that some saving in supervisory and clerical force might be accomplished. Only from a more detailed study, however, would it be possible to furnish any reasonable estimate of such saving.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 67, noes 71.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite ap-

propriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided,* That the proviso in the act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further,* That regular field employees of the War Finance Division may be reimbursed, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in the promotion of the sale of United States Government securities within the limits of their official stations.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning with the words *"Provided further"* in line 5 on page 12 and continuing through the paragraph, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill not authorized by law.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000: *Provided,* That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 12, line 14, strike out "$4,075,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$3,900,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, on this amendment we will not have to refer to any investigators, we will simply depend upon the hearings and what was developed in the hearings. We have attempted here to cut $175,000 below what the committee marked the bill. The total activity of the Treasurer's office, based upon checks and reductions, it appears, was such that there was a backlog when they started on July 1 this year, but they were given a large addition to their funds to take care of the backlog. As appears on page 358 of the hearings, they claimed they were behind 81,000,000 checks and documents, that that would all be cleaned up. You will note that Mr. Barnes stated on page 358 just below the middle of the page:

We are working on that now, Mr. TABER, with the supplemental appropriations provided for 1944. We think we can clear up that backlog in this fiscal year so that when we start the 1945 fiscal year we hope to be on a pretty even keel so far as operations in Washington are concerned.

There is no reflection of that backlog in the estimates for 1945 and they are cleaning up that backlog with less help than has been provided for them; in other words, with the funds that are now appropriated they were authorized to have 2,467 employees. To show you how the thing has worked out with the cleaning up of that backlog they had 2,345 employees when they started on the 1st of July. Presently—that is, as of the last date we were able to get in the hearings—they had only 2,293 employees, a reduction of 52 below the former figure and a reduction of 174 below the number they would be able to have. Nevertheless, with that picture they are cleaning up their backlog and getting rid of the 81,000,000 checks. Why? Just because they have put in machines that enable them with the punch-card checks to do more work than they did before with the same help.

What I am proposing here is that we take advantage of those punch-card-check machines and that when that backlog of work they claimed they were behind is cleaned up and those 81,000,000 checks and bonds are taken care of we should take advantage of that situation and provide less money for next year. My idea is that we can make it $3,900,000 without the least trouble. I hope the Members of the House will be in favor of saving money when they come to vote on this and will adopt this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that of all the places in the bill, this is the place where a cut would be least justifiable. The enormous increase of the volume of work in the Treasurer's office is explained on page 8 of the report, where it is said:

It is contemplated that the volume of checks to be serviced from these funds will increase from 265,000,000 in number in 1944 to 310,000,000 in 1945.

That shows you how this work is growing like a rolling snowball in that office, and, of course, the personnel has to be had to perform this work.

The appropriations we allowed, and which the gentleman from New York proposes to cut still further, are $574,526 below the total amount available for 1944 and $294,000 below the estimate for 1945. We have cut this appropriation, Mr. Chairman, to the irreducible minimum. It cannot be cut any further now, I am sure.

The gentleman was wise when he said he would not undertake to quote from the report of the investigators in regard to this office. With his indulgence and the indulgence of the Committee, I will quote from the report of the investigators who went into this office to ascertain its condition and its personnel. They say:

The need for additional personnel in the office of the Treasurer was quite acute. Rather serious backlogs have developed, and the caliber of the personnel being obtained at the present time is considerably below what the organization considers normal. It was apparent—

Say these investigators—

that all personnel were busy and that they were being utilized efficiently; in fact, the office is acutely in need—

Bear this in mind—

the office is acutely in need of the additional personnel, but because of the low grade it is almost impossible to get a sufficient number to process the increasing work load.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman does not give any credit to the statement of Mr. Barnes that he is going to get this backlog cleared up in the fiscal year 1944, then? That is what he said on page 358 of the hearings. I figured he was telling the truth.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think when my friend quotes our investigatorial staff in one instance it is only fair to quote them in the other instance. They tell us how acute the need is for additional personnel. Notwithstanding that, we have made a great big slice in the appropriation. It would be very unwise to cut the appropriation any further and I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 79, noes 86.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 86, noes 96.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order No. 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed 150), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-

propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of 10 persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 14, line 12, after "fifty", insert "at a price not exceeding $1,300 each."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because I understand they want to pay $1,500 apiece for these automobiles, which I think is ridiculous.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 15, line 12, after the comma, strike out $25,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$25,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, these are the facts with reference to Custom's appropriation, as shown on page 390 of the hearings. There are 31 departmental vacancies and 473 vacancies in the field, for all of which the funds are provided for in the committee bill. If the vacancies that now exist were all filled—and they do not seem to be able to get their personnel up, because they do not need them—it would take $1,450,000 more than they will use. In other words, in building up these estimates they have allowed in the Budget for 31 vacancies in the department and 473 vacancies in the field. The committee has cut the vacancies one-third, but there is no occasion for $25,500,000, and we should cut the appropriation somewhat in order to take care of that slack.

I can see no reason in the world for our providing $1,000,000 more than they need. We can just as well save $1,000,000 right here as not, and this amendment gives us an opportunity to cut out a further $500,000. There is an absolute case for it because they do not have the positions filled now and they cannot fill them as long as this war situation continues. They have fewer transactions to take care of, and there would be no occasion for leaving a dollar of this $1,400,000 in here if it were not for some guards they perhaps might want. I am willing to give them $450,000 velvet to provide guards in addition to what they might have justified before the committee, but I do think we should call a halt to just carrying on an appropriation bill empty positions which they have not justified and which they cannot get filled. I hope the committee will support this amendment and give us a chance to save $500,000 for the Treasury.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, may I say that this relates to the Bureau of Customs? I did not say that when I started my remarks.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am glad the gentleman identified the amendment so we may know what we are going to vote on.

Mr. Chairman, we discussed this entire matter very carefully in our committee and came in here in a most harmonious sort of way. The arguments the gentleman from New York made as to the possibility of recruiting further employees were all discussed, and in a very sweet and amicable way we agreed on the cut which has already been effected. We are somewhat surprised now to find that after there was more or less of a meeting of minds, when all the arguments the gentleman now adduces were discussed in detail by the subcommittee, the gentleman should now offer this amendment.

Mr. TABER. I want it understood I agreed on nothing.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, the gentleman reserved the right to come on the floor and make further talks, but apparently he agreed on it. Apparently after discussing it and the amount was suggested, all of us said, "All right, that amount is O. K." But on this item and others the gentleman comes in here now using the same arguments which we all used for the cut we estimated would be correct, and then he makes a speech and goes on still further about it, when nothing was said in the committee about further cuts, so far as I know.

I do not know why the gentleman is bringing those additional cuts in when we had a very thorough discussion in the committee and all worked in harmony, but here he is.

I should like to have the Committee understand that the work of the Bureau of Customs is most important. We reduced this amount $500,000 under the Budget estimate and $132,200 under the total estimated obligations for 1944.

Further, we again had the benefit of our investigators. Their reports contained no statement about the Bureau's being overmanned, but said they probably did not have the number they needed, that the personnel were very active and busy and hard at work. Therefore, the argument we are making is substantiated by the close, accurate investigation made by the men who are employed by our own committee to find out these things.

Mr. Chairman, we again come to the place where offhand, statements can be made, and Members can say, "I think," and "This is the worst that ever happened," and can use all kinds of superlatives, but the fact remains that we made substantial cuts after thorough discussion in our committee, and this action was backed up by the report of the expert investigators we sent out.

It is all right to get up and do something more here in the interest of taking a strong position for economy, but, after all, the bureaus have to operate. We sat down as a committee and in a friendly and open fashion discussed every argument the gentleman has made, and apparently we were all agreed. I think we should stand by the decision made by all of us in presenting this bill. I trust the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. Chairman, I hope I realize the great Committee on Appropriations has given this measure a great deal of study and consideration, but Mr. Chairman, if we are going to have reduction in expenditures in the management of our Government, we will have to begin somewhere to do it. I am not one who would want to injure or cripple the efficiency of any department of our Government. Here is a chance to save the Treasury and the taxpayers $500,000, without, in my opinion, injuring the efficiency of our Government. Let us try it out. The amount of $500,000 is not a reduction of 10 percent or 5 percent. It is only 2 percent of the $25,500,000 you are allowing for this one service alone.

I notice it has been said that this reduction of $500,000 is regarded as a very large reduction. According to the committee report the committee has increased the appropriation over last year on this item by $3,730,065. If I am in error, I should like to be corrected.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman is mistaken. It is $132,000 below the estimated obligations for 1944.

Mr. REES of Kansas. There may be some reductions in the bill, but this particular item of expenses for salaries and expenses for Customs Service shows $21,769,935 for 1944 appropriation. Your report before us today says "amount recommended in bill for 1945, $25,500,000." It also says, with regard to this item "plus $3,730,065."

The only effective way I know of for you to reduce personnel—and you talk a good deal here on the floor about wanting to reduce the personnel in these departments—is to reduce the amount of the appropriations. I am in favor of having sufficient employees, but not more than we need. I want them to receive fair pay for their services. But, Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that in many, many

places, there could be reorganization and simplification, and cutting of plenty of red tape, as well as cutting a lot of inefficiency, so we could save a considerable amount of lost motion, manpower, and money.

Members of the Committee, this is a reduction of only 2 percent, but it is $500,000. Why not save it?

Why not ask this agency to cooperate and make a real effort to show it is willing to reduce the item by 2 percent. It will not mean the reduction of salaries. It will mean getting along with a few less employees that are so much needed in industry and other places.

I know it would be appreciated by the people of the country, and I sincerely feel there need be no reduction whatsoever in the efficiency of this agency. Let us try it out once.

Mr. Chairman, I observe some members of the Committee insist a great amount of additional cost is due to overtime pay. Mr. Chairman, it was understood when the overtime pay was granted that hours of work were likewise increased, and the net result would show a reduction in personnel, with little impairment in amount of services rendered.

Mr. Chairman, it is disappointing, to say the least, to find that increase in pay and in hours of employment, does not seem to show more services rendered on behalf of our Government. Neither the hearings or the report of the committee seem to disclose much benefit by reason of it.

Now I want to insert a copy of that portion of the statement of the committee report showing the increase $3,730,065, that I have mentioned in my discussion with respect to salaries and expenses in Customs Service.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1944, the estimates for 1945, and the amounts recommended in the bill for 1945

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Object	Appropriations for 1944	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with appropriations for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with estimates, 1945
CUSTOMS SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses	$21,769,935	$26,000,000	$25,500,000	+$3,730,065	−$500,000
Printing and binding	85,000	85,000	85,000		
Total, Customs Service	21,854,935	26,085,000	25,585,000	+3,730,065	−500,000

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Like the gentleman who just preceded me, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations, but I have confidence in the committee. I know that the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], and the ranking member of that committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], are both endeavoring to bring about economy and a reduction in governmental expenses. Of course, it is very easy for gentlemen on the left to come down here, after they have heard the evidence in committee, and agreed on a sum in a bill, to then urge a further reduction on the floor. Of course, a plea for reduced appropriations sounds well at home, but it is unfair, after the committee has worked hard and has come to a conclusion that this is the amount required for an efficient administration of the agency, to offer an amendment for a further reduction. I repeat it is not fair to come down here and try to cut this provision by $500,000. I myself believe in economy and I want to hold down expenditures, but there are certain things that are necessary, and I have the utmost confidence in the committee. We should rely upon the judgment and the action of the Committee on Appropriations, which we all recognize as one of the outstanding committees of the House, composed of able men who desire to do the right thing by the Government, and at the same time see to it that the different bureaus and departments should not be restricted so that they could not carry out their functions and duties. Of course, if I were on the other side I might also play to the galleries and ask for a reduction when I know that such reduction is impossible if the work is to be efficiently carried on.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Yes, for a question.

Mr. JENSEN. I have been in this House over 5 years now and I ask the gentleman from Illinois if I am mistaken when I make the statement that he has never once voted to cut down any appropriation in the 5 years that I have been here. Am I right or wrong?

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is wrong.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman state one place where he ever voted to reduce an appropriation?

Mr. SABATH. I cannot remember the number of times I have advocated a reduction in expenditures.

Mr. JENSEN. Name one place.

Mr. SABATH. That is all that I can yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. Name one place.

Mr. SABATH. I will give it to the gentleman. The gentleman has been here for 5 years——

Mr. JENSEN. Name one place.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield any further. I have been here for 38 years, and I have seen this kind of horseplay year in and year out, and I think it is unfair to attempt to play to the galleries at the expense of the committee that has performed its duties thoroughly and justly, as they should be performed. As I said, I have the utmost confidence in that committee, and especially do I feel that we should stand by the committee in its recommendations for appropriations.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I really ought to have the gentleman's words taken down when he says we are playing to the gallery. The gentleman knows that that is not a proper statement.

Mr. SABATH. I withdraw that statement, and also will refer to the situation as political play instead of horseplay, but I understood that the gentleman agreed to the amount of the appropriation in committee.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman knows better than that.

Mr. SABATH. If I knew better, I would not make that assertion, but I heard the gentleman from Kentucky make that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and with all due respect to the gentleman from New York, like my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], I was very much surprised when the gentleman from New York offered this amendment. It is the first that I heard of it. It was not offered in the subcommittee.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. HERTER. Does this item include some 37 employees in the wool customs laboratory in the city of Boston? If that is the item, if that is included in this item, I am sure that they could cut it down by a reduction of 20 employees without interfering with its efficiency.

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not know about that; but I say this, that in the face of the rising volume of customs business, we have cut this item $132,200 below what it carried last year. We cut it half a billion dollars below the estimate that was submitted to us, and I want to read from the testimony of the Commissioner of Customs, in which he told about the business and how it is increasing. He said:

> During the first months of this [fiscal] year, 1944—that is in July, August, September, October of this year—our revenues have exceeded those for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year by 54½ percent.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. SABATH. Can the gentleman give us the figures of the amount of customs collected increased over last year?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not have the figure before me. The gentleman from New York has referred to the report of the investigators, and I will give the report of the investigators in regard to this particular activity. They went into it thoroughly with regard to the manner of operation and the personnel, and as to whether or not the Bureau of Customs was overstaffed. They say:

> Personal observation of the departmental personnel indicates that all employees are reasonably busy on their assigned tasks; total number of personnel in the District of Co-

lumbia to supervise activities of the field appears to be conservative, and there is no indication of excess personnel. The department personnel represents less than 3 percent of the total, and their functions are restricted to general supervision and coordination of field activities. This appears to be a conservative number for this purpose. All personnel appears to be busy and have plenty of work to do. There was no evidence of loitering or of inefficent use of personnel or that excess personnel was available.

All the evidence we had in the hearings and the report of the investigators was that this activity is well conducted, economically conducted, and on that basis and the fact of recent volume of business we have cut it half a billion dollars. I submit this additional cut is not justified.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I want to correct that half-billion-dollar cut. I notice by the report it says plus $3,730,000. Is not that an increase? I am talking about the item for salaries on page 22 and page 23, where last year it was evidently under "increase or decrease as compared with appropriations for 1944," plus $3,730,065.

Mr. LUDLOW. But the gentleman does not consider the overtime that goes into that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York to strike $500,000 from this appropriation. I believe that generally the appropriation bill before us presents difficulties involving recruitment, because manpower problems are just as serious when they confront our Federal Government as when they constitute a menace and a threat to private employers today. In this particular bureau of Government, according to the evidence submitted by Commissioner Johnson, he stated there were 31 vacancies in the department and 473 vacancies in the field. That simply means, whether or not they are doing a good job, they are unable to get all of the help for which they are asking appropriations.

A few minutes ago the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] tried to point out that it was unfair and unreasonable for this body to attempt to disagree with any of the justifications submitted in behalf of these appropriations by the various executive bureaus and agencies. I think everyone will agree with me that the Members of this body have a joint responsibility; as the gentleman from Kansas pointed out, "We talk a lot about economy, but what do we do about it?" The only way to effect economy in these bureaus and agencies is to cut down the estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. That is the only way we are going to curtail and limit these activities of the various bureaus.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield briefly.

Mr. ANGELL. I notice the Byrd committee recommended that there be eliminated from the Federal pay roll some 300,000 employees. I would like to ask the gentleman how we are going to do that if we continue to pass every budget as it comes along, making no eliminations and no cuts.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I was going to refer to this report.

The report of the Byrd committee, submitted under date of November 22, 1943, will probably answer your question. It contains the following statement:

> Despite the fact that the first overtime pay act, which increased the working hours of the Government employee, applied to at least 2,180,000 Federal civilian employees, or over 70 percent of the Federal employees, the Bureau of the Budget issued reduction orders only to agencies or parts of agencies representing an aggregate of 735,338 employees, or only one-fourth of the Federal civilian employees.

That simply means that the Bureau of the Budget is not cooperating with the Byrd committee. So far requests have been made to the bureaus affecting only one-quarter of this civilian personnel.

I quote further from the Byrd committee report as follows:

> The committee recommends that the Civil Service Commission, in conjunction with the Bureau of the Budget, immediately proceed to institute manpower utilization surveys throughout the entire Federal Government with a view toward reducing and more fully utilizing personnel in all departments and agencies in keeping with the purpose of War Manpower Commission Directive No. 10, and by February 1, 1944, report their findings to the President and to the Congress.

So far as I know, that report requested by the Byrd committee to be submitted to the Congress by February 1, of this year, has not been submitted. I ask you how we can get this essential cooperation when these executive bureaus, including the Bureau of the Budget, refuse to cooperate? May I submit some figures to show how the personnel in the Treasury Department has increased during the past 2 years?

On November 30, 1941, the total civilian personnel in the Treasury Department was 60,949. On November 30, 1943, the total was 85,420, an increase of almost 25,000 or approximately 40 percent in 2 years. How can we curtail civilian employment and restrict this hoarding of manpower when we see this report showing there has been an increase of 40 percent in civilian personnel in the Treasury Department in the 2 years ending November 30, 1943?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Idaho be permitted to proceed 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I was much interested in the comments of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] in his conversation with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] as to the voting record of the gentleman from Illinois in all of the reductions. Might I ask further of the gentleman from Idaho if he has seen any Member on that side, with the exception of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS], rise at any time in support of any of the reductions which we have tried to put through this afternoon?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I believe the vision of the gentleman from Minnesota is as good as mine. May I add just this other thought? I do not believe anyone is in disagreement with the views submitted by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]. We all recognize we have some serious problems to solve. We want better cooperation between the legislative and executive departments. We know that the overtime bill was passed. It might be of interest to point to some of the findings of the investigators which indicate that not only have these civilian employees had this overtime, amounting to as much as $628 annually, but there have been numerous grade promotions and in-grade promotions. For instance, I am referring to a gentleman who has a certain position paying $5,600 per annum, plus overtime, just 2 years ago he was in the grade receiving only between $2,600 and $3,200. He was in that classification. His salary has more than doubled in 2 years. That is typical of the treatment that has been accorded the civilian personnel in our executive departments.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does not the gentleman think that in common justice capacity and ability of a man even though in the Government service should be recognized and that if a man distinguishes himself by his ability, it should be recognized by an increase in salary?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I believe that is justifiable.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is one example of that.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I do not know whether this particular instance is justifiable or not.

May I say in conclusion, the executive department of government should recognize that we must endeavor to solve these problems and utilize to the fullest extent the manpower of our Nation, just as private business is doing today in this wartime emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 85, noes 90.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 93, noes 94.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, includ-

ing wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine-card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 22, line 10, strike out "$10,000,000" and insert "$9,650,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to save $350,000 because of the fact that they have in here an estimate for an additional amount of $350,000 for cigarette stamps. This appears on page 5 of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will require $350,000 additional next year, as compared with this year's fund. This increase is due largely to estimated requirements of cigarette tobacco stamps, offset to some extent by reductions in the estimated production in currency and checks.

Then in the testimony of Mr. Bell at page 44, the only reference to the Secretary's statement is as follows:

They will require about $350,000 additional next year as compared with this year's funds.

I turn to the Budget and I find this on page A-6: "Tobacco tax: Estimated for 1945, $878,500,000. Estimated for the current fiscal year, $904,000,000," or a reduction of about $26,000,000. The total for tobacco tax, $973,660,000 as against the estimate for the current fiscal year of $988,000,000. How we can be asked to provide $350,000 extra for stamps for cigarette tax, with lower cigarette revenue, is beyond the comprehension of anybody who figures in the ordinary fashion.

Here is a case where you can save $350,000 and there cannot be any dispute about the facts. I hope the House will adopt this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This is another one of those arguments taken out of thin air, I do not know where. We discussed all of those items in the bill in the committee. We reduced them $750,000 under the Budget and $360,000 under the total estimated obligations. Most all of this is personnel and whether they are printing cigarette stamps or something else it is all a question of personnel. We went into the problem of their personnel very carefully and I think we came out pretty well in agreement on these very substantial cuts. We cut them quite sharply on the entire work of the Department. I think the matter has been gone into thoroughly by your subcommittee. The subject matter of all the amendments presented by the gentleman from New York was gone into by the members of our subcommittee. I can see no reason now which would justify any change. We want them to perform, we want the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to continue doing the splendid job they have done. They have an increased load, it is increasing every day. I think the wise thing would be to support the action of the committee and vote against the amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment just briefly supplementing what my friend from Kentucky has said. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] my beloved friend, has discussed only one phase of this matter. The criterion we ought to go by in making appropriations for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and the sole criterion, is the work load. The work load is set forth as follows under the item: Appropriations for 1945. The manufacture of 356,655,963 sheets has to be provided for in 1945, compared with 312,284,809 in 1944; and the total amount of the direct and reimbursable work for 1945 is 1,203,056,069 sheets, or an increase of 63,000,000 sheets in round numbers over 1944. We have here, therefore, a very heavy increase in the burden of the work of this Bureau, yet in the face of this increased burden and wanting to save every dollar we can and to practice every retrenchment possible we have cut the estimate $750,000 and we have cut the appropriation $360,800 below the total amount available for 1944. To reduce it still further would simply be a ridiculous and wholly unjustifiable action in my sincere opinion and I hope the Committee will not adopt the amendment.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I thought perhaps it might be well to explain to the House the point of view of some of us on the Democratic side on some of these votes in view of some of the remarks that have been made by gentlemen on the other side. This committee has investigated each item in this bill with some care. The bill comes to the House under a unanimous report from the subcommittee.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, it does not come with a unanimous report. That has been thoroughly understood here.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will put it this way, that I have seen no dissenting report. We have not had the benefit of reading a dissenting report. Now, if there is a dissenting report and I have misstated the facts I am sorry.

Mr. TABER. I stated in the committee that I was going to offer amendments to the bill when it reached the floor. I have said the same thing on the floor as well as in the committee. The subcommittee seldom makes a minority report.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. There are no minority views, then, I understand.

Mr. TABER. That means, if the gentleman feels we should have minority views, that we are going to have them.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Now I will proceed with what I wanted to say.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman will get them if that is his only excuse for not voting to save money.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will say to the gentleman from New York that I am as anxious to save money as he is, and, further, that my reasons for voting as I have voted is because I have confidence in the deliberations of this committee which have taken place over many weeks of time to a greater extent than I do in discussions of particular items of the bill that take 5 minutes. In other words, I am acquainted with the membership of this subcommittee, I know the gentlemen who compose it. I do not believe they are going to be reckless with the Government's funds, and I believe that we are far more likely to do an efficient job, to save money as we are able to, and to keep the Government going efficiently in these trying days if we follow the reports of the committee than if we try to rewrite the bill on the floor as would be done if all the amendments were adopted. It occurs to me that if there is merit in these amendments they should have been presented in the Appropriations Committee. If turned down there, then of course, they might still be offered on the floor, but there would be far better understanding of them in that case. That is the way I feel about it, and I think it ought to be said in answer to some remarks that have been made from the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 80, noes 88.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. LUDLOW.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 84, noes 85.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read down to and including line 22, page 22.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CLARK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4133, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1945, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a speech made by myself in the American State Highway Conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the permanent RECORD. On Monday last, on roll call No. 21, I was present, answered to my name, and voted "no," and on roll call No. 22 I voted "present."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today in connection with the farm-machinery situation, and to include therein an article that appears in today's Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter and a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper editorial, and I also ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee today and to include a part of the committee report on the bill under consideration this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES]?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 15 minutes.

TWO CONGRESSMEN

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, this week the Nation will pause and reverently commemorate the birthday of one of the world's great men who served as a Member of this body. With him served another man who in his section of the country rose to fame and power. It is of those two Members of Congress that I desire to direct my remarks to the House.

In 1847 two men were elected to Congress from widely separated sections of the United States, one from the North, the other from the South. Strangely, they were of the same political faith. Both were Whigs. Both had become members of an exclusive political group called the Young Indians. One was far above average height, the other was a small or diminutive man. Both were intellectual giants. One was opposed to slavery, the other opposed secession. They became warm and intimate friends and remained so until death. One was destined to become the President of the United States, the other Vice President of the Confederacy. One was to be assassinated, the other was to become a political prisoner of the Government he had once served. One was Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, the other Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.

When they parted in the House of Representatives in 1849, 16 years were to elapse before they met again. It was at night, on board a gunboat in Hampton Roads, Va., February 3, 1865. The occasion was the famous peace conference which accomplished nothing toward ending the Civil War. Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward represented the Union; Stephens was one of the delegates representing the Confederacy.

May I interject here that if it had not been that Abraham Lincoln knew that his former colleague in this House and his warm, intimate friend, Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, was to be one of the Confederate commissioners, in my judgment Lincoln would never have agreed to that conference that night on board the gunboat down in Hampton Roads.

When these talks ended, we can hear the President turning to his old friend and saying, "Alec, is there anything I can do for you personally?" Stephens informed Lincoln that he had a nephew who was a prisoner at Johnsons Island in Lake Erie near Sandusky, Ohio, but his family had heard nothing from him—could Lincoln find out something about him and get word to him that his people at home were well? But Lincoln had his own idea.

Two days later Lt. John Stephens, of the Confederate Army, arose as usual to begin the depressing routine life of a prisoner. He had done so for more than 2 years with no hope of change. He was standing in his bunkhouse near the stove trying to keep warm—the thermometer registered 20° below zero. An orderly appeared at the door informing him to report at once to the commanding officer. His surprise was great. What did the commander want of him? He had known of other prisoners who had been called out and never heard from again. Was he to suffer the same fate? With the orderly he went to the commander where a still greater surprise was in store for him. He was shown a telegram which read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1865.*

Officer in command at Johnsons Island, Ohio: Parole Lt. John A. Stephens, prisoner of war, to report to me here in person, and send him to me. It is in pursuance of an arrangement I made yesterday with his uncle, Hon. A. H. Stephens. Acknowledge receipt.

A. LINCOLN.

Wrapped in buffalo robes, placed on board a bobsleigh drawn by two mules across frozen Lake Erie in subzero weather, was an experience undreamed of by this Confederate soldier. To be ordered to report to the President of the United States in person at the Nation's Capital was beyond the imagination of a son of the South in the Confederate service.

Ushered into the presence of Abraham Lincoln, Lieutenant Stephens observed that he was lying full length on a long office table with his elbow on the table and his face resting on his hand, talking to Mr. Seward, who was seated in a chair. He was cordially received and introduced to the Secretary of State. Lincoln suggested that if he had friends in Washington to pay them a visit and then report to him. No guard was necessary; he was under parole to the President of the United States.

Five days later Lieutenant Stephens reported and found Mr. Lincoln alone. Lincoln talked about his uncle, their asscciation in Congress, and their friendship. He handed the young Confederate officer a short letter for his uncle, which read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, February 10, 1865.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS:

According to our agreement, your nephew, Lieutenant Stephens, goes to you bearing this note. Please, in return, to select and send to me that officer of the same rank imprisoned at Richmond whose physical condition most urgently requires his release.

Respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

Turning to his desk he took from a pigeonhole a small photograph of himself, autographed it, and handing it to Stephens said:

7. EDUCATION; FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Received (February 3) from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of $4,000,000 additional to the Federal Security Agency for education and training of defense workers in food production, farm mechanics, food processing, and farm labor. To Appropriations Committee. (H. Doc. 396.)

8. EDUCATION; POST-WAR PLANNING. The Education and Labor Committee reported (February 9) with amendment S. 1509, to provide for education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine, through the Office of Education, after their discharge or conclusion of service (S. Rept. 687).

HOUSE

9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 320-6, with amendments this bill, H.R.4133 (pp. 1559-64) after rejecting, 162-163, Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) motion to recommit this bill with instructions to reduce certain items, including the Bureau of Accounts (pp. 1562-3). Rep. Taber, N. Y., criticized the surplus-property situation and stated, "My understanding is that in the lend-lease set-up the War Food Administration and other agencies have some 20,000,000 pounds [of butter]....that deteriorated to such an extent that it is no longer fit for table use," and he and Rep. Patman, Tex., spoke favoring H.R. 3873, providing for a central agency to dispose of surplus war material (pp. 1561-2). Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed the "amendments offered yesterday (by Rep. Taber) to reduce various items and stated that they "are typical of the type of ...political...amendments which will be offered to all the supply bills for the remainder of the session" (pp. 1559-60). Reps. Taber and Sumner, Ill, urged "economy" in Federal expenditures (pp. 1560-1).

10. FOOD WASTE; PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Gross, Pa., criticized food waste and blamed OPA price ceilings as being partly responsible, stating, "Things of this kind were unheard of in the days when farm produce flowed through the ordinary channels of trade" (pp. 1554-5).

11. RUBBER. Rules Committee reported H. Res. 346, to authorize the Agriculture Committee to investigate the guayule-rubber program "with a view to determining whether such a program is being carried forward in a manner calculated to achieve such a domestic source in the shortest possible time" (H.Rept.1113) (pp. 1565, 1581).

12. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Began debate on H.R.2801, to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior (pp. 1565-8, 1573-9). Reps. Peterson, Fla., and Bates, Mass., discussed the Fish and Wildlife Service stating that it is "a combination from other departments" (Agriculture and Commerce) (p. 1574).

13. LABOR. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized the administration's labor policy and stated that the Austin-Wadsworth-manpower-mobilization bill (S.666 and H.R.3944) "is not the remedy" (pp. 1568-71).

Received the Labor Department's annual report for the fiscal year 1943. To Labor Committee. (p. 1580.)

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 11, 1944, for actions of Thursday, February 10)

(For staff of the Department only)

(For index see last page)

SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT; SUBSIDIES. Continued debate on H. R. 3477, to continue CCC as a U. S. agency, prohibit subsidies, etc. (pp. 1518, 1521, 1527-51).
Rejected the Taft (Ohio) amendment (to the committee amendment) permitting expenditure of $950,000,000 for subsidies in 1944; by a 16-64 vote (pp. 1527-42
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Sen. Clark, Idaho, exempting from the anti-subsidy provision transactions regarding domestic wool, sugar beets, and sugarcane (pp. 1521, 1527-28).
By Sen. Bankhead, Ala., permitting temporary continuation of subsidies announced on or before Jan. 14, 1944; striking out the prohibition against subsidies to "maintain" price ceilings (clarifying); and striking out the reference to "winding up and liquidating such programs...after the date of enactment" (p. 1529).
By Sen. McClellan, Ark. (for himself and Sen. Eastland, Miss.) to provide for increases in milk prices (pp. 1542-45).
Began debate on the Aiken (Vt.) food-allotment amendment (pp. 1545-51).

2. FERTILIZER SHORTAGE. Sen. Hill, Ala., discussed "the critical shortage of phosphorus for use on the land", criticized WPB's failure to release materials for a phosphorus plant at Mobile, Ala., and inserted a report by the Special Committee on the Preservation of Phosphate Resources (pp. 1519-21).

3. SOLDIERS' VOTE BILL. Conferees were appointed on this bill, S. 1285 (pp.1521-27

4. SOCIAL SECURITY. Received a N. J. Legislature resolution opposing any legislation transferring to the Government the administration of unemployment compensation (p. 1518).

5. VETERANS. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 1617, to provide Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of World War No. 2 veterans, which would establish a veterans' placement service board within the U. S. Employment Service (pp. 1518-19).

6. POST-WAR PLANNING. The report of the Special Senate Committee on Post-War Planning (see Digest 25) recommends establishment of an Office of Demobilizati to handle contract cancellation, plant reconversion, disposal of surplus prope ty, etc. (the Office would be subordinate to the Office of War Mobilization fo the war's duration); and a congressional committee to whom the Director of Demobilization would report at least once a month, and the members of which could attend all meetings of the Board of the Office of Demobilization. The report also contains a list of general policies which the Committee believes should be considered in connection with demobilization.

Lanham	Ploeser	Short
Lea	Powers	Smith, Va.
Luce	Price	Smith, Wis.
Lynch	Rabaut	Stearns, N. H.
McConnell	Rece, Tenn.	Stockman
Magnuson	Rowe	Sumners, Tex.
May	Schiffler	Vinson, Ga.
Morrison, La.	Schuetz	Wadsworth
Morrison, N. C.	Schwabe	Willey
Murray, Tenn.	Scott	Winter
O'Leary	Shafer	

The SPEAKER. On this call 343 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Chair designates the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] to read Washington's Farewell Address, Tuesday, February 22, 1944.

There was no objection.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4133, with Mr. CLARK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is, at best, rather dry reading. And it probably receives less attention from the average reader in proportion to its importance than any other publication of the day. That is particularly true of that part of the RECORD reporting the debates on the annual appropriation bills. They deal with statistics. They are largely concerned with technical and financial matters and have little reader appeal. But I am going to ask the Members of the House to make an exception and read in detail yesterday's debate on the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill as reported in this morning's RECORD. You will find it of more than ordinary interest—and it is of more than passing importance, because the amendments offered yesterday are typical of the amendments which will be offered to all the supply bills for the remainder of the session. Regardless of the amounts carried in the general appropriation bills this session—whether high or low, whether adequate or inadequate, however reasonable and however well justified—amendments to cut the appropriations in comparatively small amounts will be offered and the time of the House will be taken up in specious debate in support of them as on yesterday.

The reason is obvious. Our system of government is the most perfect form of government yet devised by the mind of man. But no product of the human brain is perfect. And one inevitable and unavoidable concomitant of our democratic system of government is the necessity of submitting to the electorate every 2 years political issues on which to base campaigns for the biannual elections. If there are no particularly pertinent issues, they must be developed, and magnified and emphasized. The supply bills, although essentially nonpolitical, offer exceptional opportunities for the incubation of such issues. And for 6 or 8 months preceding the national campaign the thousands of items in the annual appropriation bills are vehicles for the never-failing and ever-popular amendments to cut expenditure.

But no one need be misled. You can always recognize the hack political amendment. It cannot be disguised; it cannot be camouflaged; no amount of smoke screen however adroitly maneuvered can conceal it.

A political amendment can always be identified by two indelible earmarks. In the first place, whenever a member of the committee reporting the bill submits here on the floor an amendment which has not been submitted or suggested in the hearings, in the subcommittee or the committee—which has never been offered at any stage of the long consideration which preceeds the report to the House—that amendment is a political amendment, offered for political purposes, and there is no possibility of any other construction.

In the second place, when a vote is taken here in the House on——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the gentleman from Missouri whether or not he intends to consume the additional 5 minutes in making a political speech instead of talking on the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will leave that to the Congress and the country to decide.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is a further method by which you can determine beyond the peradventure of a doubt whether an amendment is a political amendment. Whenever on a standing vote, every Member on one side of the House rises in support of an amendment and every Member on the other side rises in opposition, its identity as a political amendment is indubitably fixed. On all questions coming before the House in which a real issue is involved, the House divides—not along political lines—but according to geographical, economic, industrial, or sectional interests. On all such questions, Members from both parties will be found voting for and against. It is only on patently partisan questions that the House unanimously divides on party lines. That was the situation yesterday when we voted on the several amendments offered to the Treasury and Post Office bill by members of the subcommittee which drafted it.

There was a single exception. When we voted on one of the amendments a lone Democrat rose on this side of the aisle to vote with our Republican brethren standing solidly on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-five Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In just 1 minute, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Your 5 minutes will be up in about 1 minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I trust I can have time enough to answer the gentleman.

Here was a Member who had not read the bill; who has not heard the amendment; who had had no opportunity to listen to the debate. All he knew was that the vote was on a motion to cut. It is easy to understand that kind of political philosophy. A vote to cut appropriations is an easy vote to defend before an uninformed audience. The boast that a Member has voted to cut expenditures at every opportunity offered during his service in the House will meet with applause from an unthinking electorate. But it is the mark of utter incompetence. There are times when reduction of expenditures is highly desirable. And there are times when a vote to cut an item in an appropriation bill is just as highly reprehensible. There are items in these annual supply bills on which a vote to reduce is a vote to cripple an essential activity. And in a majority of instances, in the consideration of such a bill as this a Member of the House can render no greater disservice to the country than by voting to cut items of appropriation.

That is particularly true of the pending measure. It is perhaps the most important of the annual appropriation bills. It deals with national finance. It has a tremendous responsibility in providing funds to carry on the war. The collection of taxes, the sale and servicing of the War bonds, the accounting in connection with $100,000,000,000 a year of expenditures is the largest fiscal task ever undertaken by the treasury department of any government in the history of the world. This bill, as it came from the committee, is a carefully considered and a meticulously prepared measure. It has been cut and trimmed by the committee after exhaustive hearings and in the light of investigations by specially trained accountants and inspectors. To increase or reduce the

carefully estimated figures in any item of the bill is to throw it out of adjustment. And yet Members here are willing to take that risk and divide on party lines on matters of such ominous responsibility in times like these.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifteen Members are present; a quorum.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order that the gentleman from Missouri is talking on a political matter and the gentleman, therefore, is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri will proceed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, let me again earnestly urge the Members of the House to read carefully the proceedings and debate on this bill as reported in this morning's RECORD. The bill has been prepared by the ablest and most experienced Members of the House, men who have served on this committee and this subcommittee for many years. It is the most carefully drawn and painstakingly prepared bill, in my opinion, ever reported by the Committee on Appropriations. The debate yesterday by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] indicate a comprehensive knowledge of the bill and evinces the highest order of constructive statesmanship. I suggest that Members clip these pages from the RECORD and file them for ready reference.

Mr. Chairman, no one can charge this committee with countenancing unwarranted expenditures. On all nonwar appropriations we have cut to the irreducible minimum. It is to be noted that this committee in the last 2 years has reduced expenditures by a greater percentage than in any like period in the fiscal history of the Nation.

And I have no protest to make against the submission of political amendments. I am not complaining on that score. I am not objecting. I am not criticizing. Politics is the order of the day. We practice it on both sides of the aisle—on this side as well as on that side. But I am calling attention to the obvious character of the amendments offered to this bill yesterday and to the fact that we may expect on all the supply bills for the remainder of the session similar amendments and the attempt to develop similar spurious issues. The House should take note of it, and the country should be apprised of it. It will explain many things which the unsuspecting layman sees in the papers and hears from time to time over the air. We have cut the appropriations. We have cut drastically. But we refuse to cut the jugular vein.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I again make the point of order that the gentleman is not in order. He is making a political speech. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. The gentleman is a distinguished parliamentarian. I want to ask him this question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute in order to yield to my friend from New Jersey.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I want to propound this question to the gentleman. In view of the fact that the gentleman is probably one of the most distinguished parliamentarians in the House, does he mean to say that every time an amendment is presented here, which has not been presented to the subcommittee, or presented to the main committee, it is a political amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly not; but I do say this, that when an amendment of this character is presented on the floor by members of the subcommittee reporting the bill who have gone through the hearings, have been afforded every opportunity to offer amendments and suggestions both in the subcommittee and the main committee, and have never before suggested such amendments, and then when they are presented here on the floor we divide on purely political lines, there is no escaping the conviction that it is a political amendment, offered for purely political purposes. There can be no other conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment and I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the leader of unlicensed governmental spending has spoken. For 10 long years I have been trying to prevent the wild spending of the people's money on bills that have been brought in here and that have been supported by the Roosevelt administration.

Yesterday it was my privilege to offer seven or eight amendments to this bill. When the bill was in the committee I announced that I would be bound by no agreement as to any item; that I reserved the right to offer amendments to bring the bill in line with the testimony and the reports of the investigators of the Committee on Appropriations. I have offered some of those amendments. Not once has there been an intelligent, analyzable answer to the statements that I made yesterday in support of those amendments. Irrelevant statements were made, but not a direct, positive answer which was intelligible and which would hold water.

Yes, it is true that that action of the committee yesterday was a division, insofar as the membership voting on partisan lines was concerned.

I have never been so surprised in my life as I have been these last 2 days at the tight, close, keen, discipline under which the majority Members in this House have been held. One Member from Arkansas, yes, did go through with us once, but he did not go through again, and no other Member of the majority went through again notwithstanding that continuously and repeatedly no justifiable argument was made against the amendments I offered to cut items.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. In a moment. Let me say that if it is a political issue, economy and honesty and efficiency and putting the bureaucrats in order, it is a good political issue and on that I am ready to go to the public.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. O'NEAL. I just wondered how many on the other side voted against some of the amendments.

Mr. TABER. Oh, I do not know any.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is what I thought.

Mr. TABER. But I do not believe that on a roll call the Members on the majority side would want to vote to support the position the committee took in favor of the increased expenditures.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I would like to say to the gentleman that one reason many of us, if not most of us, vote for his amendments is because we trust the gentleman from New York. We think he studies these amendments. We are all anxious to grasp at any straw to cut expenses, and we know that the gentleman from experience tries to lead us along the right path toward economy.

Mr. TABER. I am going to give one illustration of the type of amendments that were offered. I could go into every one just as thoroughly.

In the Office of Customs there were 437 vacancies in the field as against a proposed employment of 8,400, and that included the vacancy set-up; there were 31 vacancies in the Department. They did not expect to fill any of those vacancies. The committee cut $500,000. The total salaries of that group of vacancies figured $1,450,000, and I offered to cut only another $500,000. If I was wrong, the wrong consisted in not adding another $450,000 to the proposed cut; I was not wrong because I asked for too great a cut.

Never in my long service here in this House have I seen such an attempt to becloud the issue as that which was made by my friend the gentleman from Missouri. He would like to have it go out to the country that one votes to save a dollar only for political effect. If that kind of statement is to be the excuse of the spenders, God help the country if they follow that kind of reasoning.

I appeal to the membership of this House. We are up against a serious proposition in this country with an ever-mounting debt, with tremendous appropriation bills before us. The first bill

we had called for $11,450,000,000; the second, the one now under consideration, carries directly and indirectly $11,985,000,000. Are not these figures of sufficient moment that they call for the earnest and devoted consideration of the membership of this House? If it is a political issue, if the gauntlet is down I accept it. I stand for the taxpayers and the people of the United States, and I hope the House of Representatives will stand for the people of the United States and not for profligate spending.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I would regret very deeply if anything were said on this floor that would reflect on the high character and fine service rendered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I have been here for 10 years sitting with the gentleman from New York on this and other committees. I know he is deeply and conscientiously interested in the welfare of this country, in economy, and in doing a fine job; and I would not want anyone to think that our committee feels for 1 minute that the gentleman from New York is not of the highest type.

Let us just be frank with each other. The gentleman from New York is also human. He has responsibilities here as a member of his own party. No man here is so guileless as not to recognize that we are all elected by parties and have party responsibilities. The facts in this case are very simple. In the past we have sat as appropriation subcommittees through long hearings. We talked things over usually in a very friendly way and agreed and then we came on the floor and stood by the action of the committee. Even when we are criticized when others want to cut down the appropriation we have stood together on both sides of the aisle. I do not know whether it is a coincidence or not that the situation is different in this year 1944. We had amicable sessions on this bill. The gentleman from New York was just as agreeable as he could be, as in the past, and we were all agreeable. Much to my surprise and to the surprise of the subcommittee, when we came on the floor certain items which we had discussed and agreed upon in the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York proposed to cut further by amendments offered here on the floor. In the past our experience has been that when we agreed on items in committee we practically stood by them.

The gentleman from New York will have to answer to his own conscience at least as to why there seems to be, at least to the committee on this side of the aisle, a little change of attitude in 1944. Common sense and experience can interpret why the gentleman offers on the floor amendments to cut further the amounts agreed upon.

The gentleman is not only an excellent Member of Congress but he is a fine Republican. I am not criticizing him for anything that he may do that he thinks may be advantageous to his party. I should like to say just this one thing further: When the gentleman from New York made the first speech on this bill he stated it carried $12,000,000,000. The total cuts proposed by the gentleman from New York up to the present time amount to one ten-thousandth—that is all he has proposed—one ten-thousandth of the total amount of this bill, one one-hundredth of 1 percent. That is what has happened here. The total of all cuts proposed by the gentleman from New York is one one-hundredth of 1 percent or one ten-thousandth of the total carried in this bill. It seems to me that possibly the effect of these cuts is being overemphasized, the effect they may have on the whole world economy and the economy of this country.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman tell the House how much this bill as reported by the Committee on Appropriations was below the Budget estimate?

Mr. O'NEAL. I would have to refer to the figures. They are in our report.

Mr. COCHRAN. It is below the Budget estimate?

Mr. O'NEAL. I think it was $13,000,000 for the Postal Department and——

Mr. COCHRAN. That $13,000,000 was not cut by the Republicans, it was cut by the Democrats and the Republicans, the entire committee? The gentleman from Indiana says it was cut $23,000,000 below the Budget estimate. Therefore those of us who support the committee vote for a saving of $23,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. That would seem to be an agreeable report to both sides of the aisle.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. It was cut some $23,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. The total cut. And of the amount which we are appropriating here, there are many millions that are not subject to any cut whatsoever.

Mr. LUDLOW. There are 116 items in the bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the permanent appropriation there is the sinking fund refunds and such items which are fixed and cannot be pared.

Mr. LUDLOW. Here are the appropriations that should not be touched at all. There is one here of $405,170,000. For permanent appropriations there are $5,300,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Something over $5,000,000,000 is subject to possible reduction by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), $70; 12 inches, $75; 14 inches, $77.50; 16 inches, $82.50; 18 inches, $87.50; 20 inches, $94; 22 inches, $95; 24 inches, $97.50; 26 inches, $103.50; 28 inches, $104; 30 inches, $105; 32 inches, $107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; 12 inches, $85; 14 inches, $90; 18 inches, $95.

Mr. TABER. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Procurement Division I am not going to offer an amendment to cut this, but there is a situation there that I feel should be called to the attention of the House and the country, and a tremendously serious situation, too. The Army, the Navy, the War Food Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Lease-Lend set-up, and all sorts of units of the Government are developing surplus property. It is not being handled properly or efficiently; it is not being handled so that the goods that are created as surplus property either get quickly into other Government agencies where they may be used or back into the regular channels of trade. On the other hand, they are getting into the hands of brokers who bid them in at quick sales and the whole thing is not handled in the interest of the Government and the Government's interests are not protected. We are not following up our stock piles and keeping them clean as we should.

In the New York Herald Tribune this morning there is a write-up concerning 216,000 pounds of butter that have deteriorated to such an extent that it is no longer fit for table use. It is being dumped into cooking channels.

My understanding is that in the lease-lend set-up the War Food Administration and other agencies have some 20,000,000 pounds nearly in the same shape. That butter, according to the information that I receive from people who understand the business, should be placed where it can be of use to the civilian population and where it may be salvaged before it gets to the point where it has to be used for something other than that for which it was made.

It does not do any good to pile up those kind of surpluses and let them spoil. And, on the other hand, it places a burden on our civilian population which is not justified.

I hold in my hand a photographic reproduction of an advertisement taken from the New York Journal of Commerce of date January 11, 1944, by the Surplus & Salvage Sales Co., Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., which indicates that they have currently for sale a lot of dehydrated pea soup, 25,000 gallons, 1943 crop orange juice, and 75,100 bags No. 3 Indiana pea beans, no priorities, no points.

Instead of that material being in the hands of some salvage outfit, it ought to be handled in such a way that it gets into the usual channels of trade and so that the people of the country may have it to eat.

There is also a further advertisement by the same organization advertising billions in merchandise, machinery, tex-

tiles, food, and plants to be liquidated after the war. It states:

Millions in merchandise available now. Vast potentialities make it imperative that I meet with principals who have knowledge of merchandising and are financially responsible. For the last 6 months we have been ascertaining possibilities, and are now ready and qualified to meet with proper associates for the establishment of New York offices.

That is an advertisement by the same salvage company.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that there are some funds carried in the pending bill for the handling of transferred property by the Procurement Division. I call attention also to the fact that these people undoubtedly are not equipped with the kind of legislation they ought to have or the kind of people they ought to have to handle the situation. It is crying out loud for immediate attention.

There is a bill pending before the Banking and Currency Committee and I am in hopes that the House of Representatives, through its proper committee, will take some action that will get these goods back into the regular channels of trade and put an end to these peculiar operations by certain salvage sales companies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, relative to what the gentleman has just said about the bill pending before the Committee on Banking and Currency (H. R. 3873) providing for a central agency to dispose of surplus war material, may I state to the gentleman for his information that we have had hearings lasting over 1 week, almost 2 weeks, on that particular bill. The committee, as its chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] announced yesterday, will resume hearings again next Monday. Mr. Jesse Jones will be the first witness next Monday.

I am in hearty accord with what I heard the gentleman say—I did not hear all of his speech but I heard part of it—to the effect that he is in favor of those goods going through the normal channels of trade and distribution. We have some minor scandals in the country now by reason of the way these surplus goods are being disposed of, and we shall have some major ones if it is not stopped. It should be stopped. There should be one central agency.

Our committee, the House Committee on Small Business, disclosed that in one section of the United States procurement agencies would be disposing of the same kind of materials at a very low price, in fact, a give-away price, whereas on the other side of the United States they would be buying new the same kind of materials. That just does not make sense and should be stopped. We should have a bill enacted into law at an early date which will cause this vast store of surplus war materials to be disposed of through the normal channels of trade and distribution.

Many people do not realize how much these goods will amount to. It is our prediction, based upon the amount we had during the last war, that when this war is over, if over within the next 12 months—if it is longer the amount will increase—we shall have between fifty and seventy-five billion dollars worth of plants, machinery, materials, goods, and supplies of all kinds, types, and characters.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. When the gentleman estimates there will be fifty to seventy-five billion dollars worth of goods to be disposed of, does the gentleman include in that the 20,000,000 acres of land which have been taken over?

Mr. PATMAN. Without agreeing as to the amount, for I am not acquainted with the exact amount of acreage, I may say it is included. In the case of defense plants, of course, the real estate is included.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman includes land also?

Mr. PATMAN. Absolutely.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman heard our colleague from New York say something about 216,000 pounds of butter that had spoiled in New York and would have to be sold on the market as cooking butter. Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. PATMAN. No; but I would not be surprised at it.

Mr. STEFAN. How is that to be disposed of?

Mr. PATMAN. In any huge program things like that will happen. They will happen to any big corporation, and they will happen to the Government, too.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman does not have any details on that?

Mr. PATMAN. No; in fact, I am not surprised at things like that happening. In a program as large as this you naturally expect some things like that to happen.

Mr. STEFAN. Has the gentleman's committee written a bill the objective of which is to have one organization?

Mr. PATMAN. One central agency.

Mr. STEFAN. Have you introduced a bill to that effect?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes. It is H. R. 3873. It is the House Committee on Small Business bill. All the members of this committee helped to formulate it. I introduced it as chairman.

Mr. STEFAN. What is the status of it?

Mr. PATMAN. The status of it is that the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE], announced yesterday that we would resume hearings commencing next Monday, and Mr. Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Agency Administrator, will be the first witness.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman's bill make any provision for the final sale and disposition of real property which has been acquired by the Government in the expanded war program?

Mr. PATMAN. I think the bill would include it, but it is my opinion that the committee is going to leave that out. I do not think we will deal or attempt to deal in this particular bill with that at this time.

Mr. COOLEY. It deals only with personal property and not real estate?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; that is what is contemplated in this particular bill right now.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman think it would be well for the committee to give some consideration to the method of disposing of these large areas of land which have been acquired in camps and cantonments throughout the country?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; the only reason we are inclined to put that aside for the present is that this other is urgent. There is more of a necessity for immediate attention being paid to the movable materials than there is to the real property.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CLARK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am as it is at present.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendments:

"Reduce Bureau of Customs $500,000, making the amount carried $25,000,000.

"Reduce Treasurer's Office $175,000, making the amount carried, $3,900,000.

"Reduce Bureau of Engraving and Printing $350,000, making the amount carried, $9,650,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 52, noes 75.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote upon the ground that there is no quorum present, and make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present. This is an automatic call. The Doorkeeper will close the doors and the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 162, nays 163, not voting 104, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—162

Allen, Ill.	Gwynne	Miller, Mo.
Andersen, H. Carl	Hagen	Miller, Nebr.
Anderson, Calif.	Hale	Miller, Pa.
Andresen, August H.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Monkiewicz
Angell	Hall, Leonard W.	Mott
Arends	Halleck	Mruk
Arnold	Hancock	Murray, Wis.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Harness, Ind.	Norman
Barrett	Heidinger	O'Brien, N. Y.
Bates, Mass.	Herter	O'Hara
Beall	Hill	O'Konski
Bender	Hinshaw	Phillips
Bennett, Mo.	Hoeven	Pittenger
Bishop	Hoffman	Poulson
Blackney	Holmes, Mass.	Powers
Bolton	Holmes, Wash.	Pracht, C. Frederick
Bradley, Mich.	Hope	Pratt,
Brehm	Horan	Joseph M.
Brown, Ohio	Howell	Ramey
Brumbaugh	Hull	Reed, Ill.
Busbey	Jeffrey	Reed, N. Y.
Butler	Jenkins	Rees, Kans.
Canfield	Jensen	Rizley
Carlson, Kans.	Johnson,	Robsion, Ky.
Carrier	Anton J.	Rockwell
Carson, Ohio	Johnson,	Rodgers, Pa.
Case	Calvin D.	Rogers, Mass.
Chenoweth	Johnson, Ind.	Rohrbough
Chiperfield	Johnson,	Sauthoff
Church	J. Leroy	Scrivner
Clason	Johnson, Ward	Simpson, Ill.
Clevenger	Jones	Simpson, Pa.
Compton	Kean	Smith, Maine
Crawford	Kearney	Smith, Ohio
Cunningham	Kilburn	Springer
Curtis	Kinzer	Stanley
Day	Kunkel	Stefan
Dewey	Lambertson	Stevenson
Dworshak	Landis	Sumner, Ill.
Ellison, Md.	LeCompte	Taber
Elmer	LeFevre	Talbot
Elston, Ohio	Lemke	Talle
Fellows	Lewis	Taylor
Fish	McConnell	Thomas, N. J.
Gathings	McCowen	Tibbott
Gavin	McGregor	Towe
Gearhart	McLean	Troutman
Gerlach	McWilliams	Vorys, Ohio
Gilchrist	Maas	Vursell
Gillette	Martin, Iowa	Weichel, Ohio
Gillie	Martin, Mass.	Welch
Goodwin	Mason	Wigglesworth
Graham	Merrow	Wilson
Griffiths	Michener	Wolcott
Gross	Miller, Conn.	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—163

Abernethy	Cannon, Fla.	Dingell
Allen, La.	Cannon, Mo.	Disney
Anderson, N. Mex.	Capozzoli	Doughton
Baldwin, Md.	Celler	Drewry
Bates, Ky.	Clark	Durham
Beckworth	Cochran	Eberharter
Bland	Colmer	Elliott
Bloom	Cooley	Engle, Calif.
Boren	Cooper	Fernandez
Boykin	Costello	Fisher
Brooks	Cox	Fitzpatrick
Brown, Ga.	Cravens	Flannagan
Bryson	Crosser	Fogarty
Bulwinkle	D'Alesandro	Folger
Burch, Va.	Delaney	Forand
Burgin	Dickstein	Ford
Camp	Dies	Fulbright
	Dilweg	Gibson
Gordon	Madden	Sasscer
Gore	Mahon	Satterfield
Gossett	Maloney	Scanlon
Granger	Manasco	Sheppard
Grant, Ala.	Mansfield, Mont.	Sheridan
Green	Mansfield, Tex.	Sikes
Gregory	Marcantonio	Slaughter
Harless, Ariz.	Mills	Smith, W. Va.
Harris, Ark.	Monroney	Snyder
Harris, Va.	Murdock	Somers, N. Y.
Hart	Murphy	Sparkman
Hays	Myers	Spence
Heffernan	Newsome	Starnes, Ala.
Hendricks	Norrell	Stewart
Hoch	Norton	Sullivan
Holifield	O'Brien, Ill.	Tarver
Jarman	O'Connor	Thomas, Tex.
Johnson, Luther A.	O'Neal	Thomason
Johnson, Lyndon B.	O'Toole	Tolan
Johnson, Okla.	Outland	Vincent, Ky.
Kee	Patman	Voorhis, Calif.
Kefauver	Patton	Walter
Kelley	Peterson, Fla.	Ward
Kerr	Peterson, Ga.	Wasielewski
Kilday	Philbin	Weaver
King	Poage	Weiss
Kirwan	Priest	Wene
Kleberg	Ramspeck	West
Lane	Randolph	Whelchel, Ga.
Larcade	Rankin	White
Lesinski	Robertson	Whitten
Ludlow	Robinson, Utah	Whittington
McCord	Rogers, Calif.	Wickersham
McCormack	Rowan	Winstead
McGehee	Russell	Worley
McKenzie	Sabath	Wright
	Sadowski	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—104

Andrews	Fulmer	Murray, Tenn.
Auchincloss	Furlong	O'Brien, Mich.
Barden	Gale	O'Leary
Barry	Gallagher	Pace
Bell	Gamble	Pfeifer
Bennett, Mich.	Gifford	Ploeser
Bonner	Gorski	Plumley
Bradley, Pa.	Grant, Ind.	Price
Buckley	Hare	Rabaut
Buffett	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Burchill, N. Y.	Hébert	Richards
Burdick	Hess	Rivers
Byrne	Hobbs	Rolph
Carter	Izac	Rowe
Chapman	Jackson	Schiffler
Coffee	Jennings	Schuetz
Cole, Mo.	Jonkman	Schwabe
Cole, N. Y.	Judd	Scott
Courtney	Keefe	Shafer
Cullen	Kennedy	Short
Curley	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Davis	Klein	Smith, Wis.
Dawson	Knutson	Stearns, N. H.
Dirksen	LaFollette	Stockman
Domengeaux	Lanham	Sumners, Tex.
Dondero	Lea	Sundstrom
Douglas	Luce	Treadway
Eaton	Lynch	Vinson, Ga.
Ellis	McMillan	Wadsworth
Ellsworth	McMurray	Willey
Engel, Mich.	Magnuson	Winter
Fay	May	Wolfenden, Pa.
Feighan	Merritt	Wolverton, N. J.
Fenton	Morrison, La.	Woodrum, Va.
Fuller	Morrison, N. C.	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Curley against.

Mr. Dondero for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Sundstrom for, with Mr. Rabaut against.

Mr. Cole of Missouri for, with Mr. Barry against.

Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Morrison of Louisiana against.

Mr. LaFollette for, with Mr. Cullen against.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. McMurray against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. O'Leary against.

Mr. Fenton for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Bonner against.

Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Fay against.

Mr. Grant of Indiana for, with Mr. Byrne against.

Mr. Hess for, with Mr. Furlong against.

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Klein against.

Mr. Schwabe for, with Mr. Lynch against.

Mr. Andrews for, with Mr. Merritt against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Jennings for, with Mr. Burchill against.

General pairs:

Mr. Bell with Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. Jackson with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. Price with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Feighan with Mr. Ploeser.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Gale.

Mr. Chapman with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Jonkman.

Mr. Lanham with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. May with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.

Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Willey.

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Treadway.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Stearns.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Schiffler.

Mr. Gorski with Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Lea with Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Coffee with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Davis with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Hare with Mr. Knutson.

Mr. Pace with Mr. Rolph.

Mr. Sumners of Texas with Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Courtney with Mr. Winter.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to correct an error: That on page 36, line 15, the words "seventy-five" be changed to "ninety-five."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—yeas 320, nays 6, not voting 103, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—320

Abernethy	Bennett, Mo.	Canfield
Allen, Ill.	Bishop	Cannon, Fla.
Allen, La.	Blackney	Cannon, Mo.
Andersen, H. Carl	Bland	Capozzoli
Anderson, Calif.	Bolton	Carlson, Kans.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Boren	Carrier
Andresen, August H.	Boykin	Carson, Ohio
Angell	Bradley, Mich.	Celler
Arends	Brehm	Chenoweth
Arnold	Brooks	Chiperfield
Baldwin, Md.	Brown, Ga.	Church
Baldwin, N. Y.	Brown, Ohio	Clark
Barrett	Brumbaugh	Clason
Bates, Ky.	Bryson	Clevenger
Bates, Mass.	Bulwinkle	Cochran
Beall	Burch, Va.	Coffee
Beckworth	Burdick	Colmer
Bender	Burgin	Compton
	Busbey	Cooley
	Butler	Cooper
	Camp	Costello

Cox	Johnson, Calvin D.	Pratt, Joseph M.
Cravens	Johnson, Ind.	Priest
Crawford	Johnson, Luther A.	Ramey
Crosser	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Ramspeck
Cunningham	Johnson, Ward	Randolph
Curtis	Jones	Rankin
D'Alesandro	Kearney	Reed, Ill.
Day	Kee	Reed, N. Y.
Delaney	Kefauver	Rees, Kans.
Dickstein	Kelley	Richards
Dies	Kerr	Rivers
Dilweg	Kilday	Rizley
Dingell	King	Robertson
Disney	Kinzer	Robinson, Utah
Drewry	Kirwan	Robsion, Ky.
Durham	Kleberg	Rockwell
Dworshak	Kunkel	Rodgers, Pa.
Eberharter	Lambertson	Rogers, Calif.
Elliott	Landis	Rohrbough
Ellison, Md.	Lane	Rolph
Elmer	Larcade	Rowan
Elston, Ohio	LeCompte	Russell
Fellows	LeFevre	Sabath
Fernandez	Lemke	Sadowski
Fish	Lesinski	Sasscer
Fisher	Lewis	Satterfield
Fitzpatrick	Ludlow	Sauthoff
Flannagan	McConnell	Scanlon
Fogarty	McCord	Scrivner
Folger	McCormack	Sheppard
Forand	McCowen	Sheridan
Ford	McGehee	Sikes
Fulbright	McGregor	Simpson, Ill.
Gathings	McKenzie	Simpson, Pa.
Gavin	McLean	Slaughter
Gearhart	McMillan	Smith, Maine
Gerlach	McWilliams	Smith, Ohio
Gibson	Maas	Smith, W. Va.
Gilchrist	Madden	Snyder
Gillette	Mahon	Somers, N. Y.
Gillie	Maloney	Sparkman
Goodwin	Manasco	Spence
Gordon	Mansfield, Mont.	Springer
Gore	Mansfield, Tex.	Stanley
Gossett	Marcantonio	Starnes, Ala.
Graham	Martin, Iowa	Stefan
Granger	Martin, Mass.	Stevenson
Grant, Ala.	Mason	Stewart
Green	Merrow	Sullivan
Gregory	Michener	Sumner, Ill.
Griffiths	Miller, Conn.	Talbot
Gross	Miller, Mo.	Talle
Gwynne	Miller, Nebr.	Tarver
Hagen	Miller, Pa.	Taylor
Hale	Mills	Thomas, Tex.
Hall, Edwin Arthur	Monkiewicz	Thomason
Hall, Leonard W.	Monroney	Tibbott
Halleck	Mott	Tolan
Hancock	Mruk	Towe
Harless, Ariz.	Mundt	Troutman
Harness, Ind.	Murdock	Vincent, Ky.
Harris, Ark.	Murphy	Vorys, Ohio
Harris, Va.	Murray, Wis.	Vursell
Hart	Myers	Walter
Hartley	Newsome	Ward
Hays	Norman	Wasielewski
Heffernan	Norrell	Weaver
Heidinger	Norton	Weichel, Ohio
Hendricks	O'Brien, Ill.	Weiss
Herter	O'Brien, Mich.	Welch
Hill	O'Brien, N. Y.	Wene
Hinshaw	O'Connor	West
Hoch	O'Hara	Whelchel, Ga.
Hoeven	O'Neal	White
Hoffman	O'Toole	Whitten
Holifield	Outland	Whittington
Holmes, Mass.	Pace	Wickersham
Holmes, Wash.	Patman	Wigglesworth
Hope	Patton	Winstead
Horan	Peterson, Fla.	Wolcott
Howell	Philbin	Wolverton, N. J.
Hull	Pittenger	Woodruff, Mich.
Izac	Plumley	Worley
Jarman	Poage	Wright
Jeffrey	Powers	Zimmerman
Jenkins	Pracht,	
Jensen	C. Frederick	
Johnson, Anton J.		

NAYS—6

Case	Kilburn	Taber
Kean	O'Konski	Thomas, N. J.

NOT VOTING—103

Andrews	Bradley, Pa.	Cole, N. Y.
Auchincloss	Buckley	Courtney
Barden	Buffett	Cullen
Barry	Burchill, N. Y.	Curley
Bell	Byrne	Davis
Bennett, Mich.	Carter	Dawson
Bloom	Chapman	Dewey
Bonner	Cole, Mo.	Dirksen
Domengeaux	Johnson, J. Leroy	Poulson
Dondero	Johnson, Okla.	Price
Doughton	Jonkman	Rabaut
Douglas	Judd	Reece, Tenn.
Eaton	Keefe	Rogers, Mass.
Ellis	Kennedy	Rowe
Ellsworth	Keogh	Schiffler
Engel, Mich.	Klein	Schuetz
Engle, Calif.	Knutson	Schwabe
Fay	LaFollette	Scott
Feighan	Lanham	Shafer
Fenton	Lea	Short
Fuller	Luce	Smith, Va.
Fulmer	Lynch	Smith, Wis.
Furlong	McMurray	Stearns, N. H.
Gale	Magnuson	Stockman
Gallagher	May	Sumners, Tex.
Gamble	Merritt	Sundstrom
Gifford	Morrison, La	Treadway
Gorski	Morrison, N. C.	Vinson, Ga.
Grant, Ind.	Murray, Tenn.	Wadsworth
Hare	O'Leary	Willey
Hébert	Peterson, Ga.	Wilson
Hess	Pfeifer	Winter
Hobbs	Phillips	Wolfenden, Pa.
Jackson	Ploeser	Woodrum, Va.
Jennings		

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Dondero.
Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Ellis.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Cole of Missouri.
Mr. Morrison of Louisiana with Mr. Judd.
Mr. Cullen with Mr. LaFollette.
Mr. McMurray with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Furlong with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Fenton.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Short.
Mr. Jackson with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Schwabe.
Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Price with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Feighan with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Jonkman.
Mr. Lanham with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. May with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Schuetz with Mr. Willey.
Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Stearns of New Hampshire.
Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Schiffler.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Stockman
Mr. Lea with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Doughton with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Davis with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Fulmer with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Hare with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Sumners of Texas with Mr. Rowe.
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Courtney with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. J. Leroy Johnson.
Mr. Gorski with Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Engle of California with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Morrison of North Carolina with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Dewey.
Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Sundstrom with Mr. Buffett.
Mr. Murray of Tennessee with Mr. Carter.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed and that that motion lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL LEAVE TO PRINT

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gathing, one of its clerks, announced disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 9, 11, and 12 to the bill (S. 1285) entitled "An act to amend the act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the amendment of the House numbered 3, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, agrees to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GREEN, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. AUSTIN, and Mr. BUTLER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] may revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order for tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that that special order be transferred to Monday, and at that time I be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two particulars and include certain excerpts. That is, two insertions in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask uanimous consent to extend my remarks and

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, $400,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than thirteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury

under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work

of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to

field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided,* That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Library Loan

Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and bind-

ing, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, $3,750,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,

transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $400,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any ex-

penditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, $75,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", $15,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses connected with the administration of any public debt issues and United States paper currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000), the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Committee, and personal services in the District of Columbia, $5,900,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actually on duty, $929,000: *Provided,* That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided,* That the proviso in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of

operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations

and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States: For all necessary expenses, other than personal services and printing and binding, including travel expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, $400,000.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500

for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quaters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty at a price of not exceeding $1,300 each), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile,

boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872–881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not

to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, $135,400,000, of which amount not to exceed $13,134,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That not more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28,

1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act

of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided,* That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees

of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further,* That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further,* That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently

recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving

and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1945.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided,* That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may

be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, $9,000.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, $600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be transferred to

this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, $7,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in

lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and

establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing, and the agency from which such function is being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the

general supply fund: *Provided further,* That payments during the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further,* That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further,* That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further,* That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to

Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund: *Provided further,* That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches,

$77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50; twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses of the Procurement Division in connection with the transportation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitating, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000

to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business by the Treasury Department as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),

for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, $278,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, $40,430.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, $787,500.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, $648,100.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, $1,013,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, $560,000.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, $140,000.

Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.

Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.

Bureau of Accounts, $300,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further,* That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years,

to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five inspectors, $3,154,711.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for

books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided,* That not exceeding $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, $55,000: *Provided,* That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further,* That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further,* That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, $11,128,500.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

Contract station service: For contract station service, $2,700,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, $800,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, $11,500,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, $1,261,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, $11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, $1,670,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, $199,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, $15,750,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and

ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, $103,315,000, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,

joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited

indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking,

rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-

vention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the

Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, $10,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided,* That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Provided,* That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the

Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further,* That no part of this

appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided,* That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power

purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his Administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided,* That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a

sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Calendar No. 738

78TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 727

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1945

MARCH 8, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4133]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	$1,318,321,980.00
Increase by Senate	14,054,689.00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	1,332,376,669.00
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1945	1,345,753,390.00
Amount of appropriations for 1944	1,117,896,375.00
The bill as reported to Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1944	214,480,294.00
Under the estimates for 1945	13,376,721.00

Treasury Department bill, title I:

Amount as passed House	$212,624,397.00
Amount of increase by Senate	9,525,000.00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	222,149,397.00
Amount of regular estimates for 1945	227,454,400.00
Amount of appropriations for 1944	217,918,040.00
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1945	5,305,003.00
Exceeds the appropriations for 1944	4,231,357.00

Post Office bill, title II:

Amount as passed House	1,105,697,583.00
Amount of increase by Senate	4,529,689.00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	1,110,227,272.00
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1945	1,118,298,990.00
Amount of appropriations for 1944	899,978,335.00
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1945	8,071,718.00
Exceeds the appropriations for 1944	210,248,937.00

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

Office of the Secretary $25,000

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

": *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than thirteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary"

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

Bureau of Internal Revenue:	
Salaries and expenses	$9,500,000

The House in making a reduction of $9,500,000 in the estimate for collecting internal revenue recognized that the Bureau of Internal Revenue had an enormous work load but they were fearful that because of the manpower shortage the Bureau would be unable to recruit the total number of employees provided by the estimate. The Department feels, however, that in spite of many obstacles, the Bureau has on the whole managed to keep pace with its planned recruitment program. Every effort is being put forth to recruit the authorized number of employees contemplated by the 1944 appropriations. The amount requested by the Department ($144,900,000), which is the amount recommended by the committee, does not represent a proposed increase in the Bureau's administrative establishment over what has been allowed by Congress for 1944. It merely provides for a continuation in 1945 of the personnel which Congress has already authorized for the late months of 1944.

Total, Treasury Department	9,525,000
Total increase, Treasury Department	9,525,000
Amount of title I, Treasury Department	222,149,397

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—TITLE II

Salaries of bureaus and offices:	
Bureau of Accounts, salaries and expenses	36,000
Office of Chief Inspector:	
Salaries of inspectors	118,689
Office of First Assistant Postmaster General:	
Rural Delivery Service: For the purpose of complying with the provisions of Public Law 205 approved Dec. 17, 1943, making a temporary increase of 1 cent per mile per day in the maintenance allowance for rural delivery carriers	4,375,000
Total Post Office Department	4,529,689
Total, increase, Post Office Department	4,529,689
Amount of title II—Post Office Department	1,110,227,272
Total increase titles I and II	14,054,689
Amount of bill as reported to Senate:	
Title I—Treasury Department	222,149,397
Title II—Post Office Department	1,110,227,272
Total	1,332,376,669

○

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, ~~$400,000~~ *$425,000*: ~~*Provided,* That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than thirteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary~~.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury

under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work

of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to

field offices, and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided,* That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Library Loan

Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and bind-

ing, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, $3,750,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States,

transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $400,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any ex-

penditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, $75,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", $15,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses connected with the administration of any public debt issues and United States paper currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000), the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Committee, and personal services in the District of Columbia, $5,900,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actually on duty, $929,000: *Provided,* That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided,* That the proviso in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of

operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000: *Provided,* That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations

and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States: For all necessary expenses, other than personal services and printing and binding, including travel expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, $400,000.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500

for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quaters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty at a price of not exceeding $1,300 each), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile.

boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872–881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not

to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, ~~$135,400,000~~ *$144,900,000*, of which amount not to exceed ~~$13,134,000~~ *$14,057,150* may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28,

1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act

of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided,* That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees

of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further,* That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further,* That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently

recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving

and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1945.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may

be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, $9,000.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, $600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be transferred to

this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, $7,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in

lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and

establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing, and the agency from which such function is being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the

general supply fund: *Provided further,* That payments during the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further,* That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further,* That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further,* That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to

Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches,

$77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50; twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses of the Procurement Division in connection with the transportation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitating, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000

to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business by the Treasury Department as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786),

for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, $278,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, $40,430.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, $787,500.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, $648,100.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, $1,013,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, $560,000.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, $140,000.

Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.

Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.

Bureau of Accounts, ~~$300,000~~ *$336,000*.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further,* That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years,

to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five inspectors, ~~$3,154,711~~ *$3,273,400*.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for

books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided*, That not exceeding $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, $55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, $11,128,500.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

Contract station service: For contract station service, $2,700,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, $800,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, $11,500,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, $1,261,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, $11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, $1,670,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, $199,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, $15,750,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and

ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, ~~$103,315,000~~ *$107,690,000*, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided,* That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks,

joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited

indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking,

rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident pre-

vention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That out of this appropriation the

Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, $10,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided,* That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Provided,* That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the

Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further.* That no part of this

appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided,* That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power

purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his Administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a

sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall

be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 738

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

[Report No. 727]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 11 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 8, 1944
Reported with amendments

Mr. WHITE. The increase in the item to which the Senator refers is $9,500,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand, if the increase were granted, it would bring the appropriation up to the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct. Let me say to the Senate that the increase is absolutely necessary in order to collect the very much larger sum of revenue which is expected to be collected this year. It is much larger than the amount collected last year. As I recall, the collections last year were approximately $32,000,000,000. This year they will be at least $42,000,000,000, and perhaps more.

With that explanation, I ask that the committee amendments be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary", on page 2, line 6, after the word "experts", to strike out "$400,000" and insert "$425,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: *"Provided,* That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than 13 messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Internal Revenue," on page 17, line 10, after the word "necessary", to strike out "$135,400,000" and insert "$144,900,000", and in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$13,134,000" and insert "$14,057,150."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Post Office Department", on page 34, at the end of line 2, to increase the total appropriation for the Bureau of Accounts, from $300,000 to $336,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Chief Inspector", on page 36, line 16, after the word "inspectors", to strike out "$3,154,711" and insert "$3,273,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General", on page 40, line 2, after the word "thereof", to strike out "$103,315,000" and insert "$107,690,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the item on page 9, commencing in line 17, and continuing through line 22. What does it mean?

Mr. McKELLAR. The item covers what used to be a permanent appropriation for the district judges in Alaska. It is now carried in the appropriation bill regularly every year. The provision now in the bill represents a different method of carrying the item. It is an appropriation for payment to the United States district judges in Alaska for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident. This provision was not amended in the Senate committee. The Senate committee did not hold a hearing on this particular provision, but the House committee hearings are available. I will give the Senator a statement from the House hearings. I read from page 220 of the House hearings:

RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT, ALASKA

Mr. LUDLOW. The next item is "Relief of the indigent, Alaska," as follows:

"Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 percent of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $25,000."

Your appropriation for 1944 is $25,000 and the estimate for the fiscal year 1945 is in the same amount.

Do you know how much the receipts on hand are?

Mr. GREENEBERG. We estimate the receipts for this year and next year will aggregate $20,000 for each year, and the amount of the estimate is $25,000, so we gradually are catching up on the receipts. At the close of 1945, if the present estimate is appropriated, we will have a balance of just a little over $5,000, so we will be practically current at the end of that time.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I got the impression from what the Senator from North Dakota said that he thought this money was ultimately for the judges. It is paid to the judges for expenditure by them for the relief of indigent persons.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. In other words, this money is not for the judges.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no. It is for the relief of the classes of persons mentioned in the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Do the judges disburse it?

Mr. McKELLAR. The judges disburse it.

Mr. LANGER. What is meant, in line 22, by the term "nonage"?

Mr. McKELLAR. That means a minor, a person under 21 years of age.

Mr. LANGER. As I understand, the district judges receive no part of this money.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; they are merely agents of the Government in handling the matter.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator very much.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 4133) was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. GURNEY conferees on the part of the Senate.

WARTIME METHOD OF VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. LUCAS obtained the floor.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ellender	Overton
Andrews	Ferguson	Radcliffe
Austin	George	Revercomb
Bailey	Gerry	Reynolds
Ball	Gillette	Russell
Bankhead	Green	Scrugham
Barkley	Guffey	Smith
Bilbo	Gurney	Stewart
Bone	Hatch	Taft
Brewster	Hayden	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	Hill	Thomas, Utah
Brooks	Jackson	Truman
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Tunnell
Burton	La Follette	Tydings
Bushfield	Langer	Vandenberg
Butler	Lucas	Wagner
Byrd	McCarran	Walsh, N. J.
Capper	McClellan	Weeks
Caraway	McKellar	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	White
Clark, Mo.	Moore	Wiley
Connally	Murray	Willis
Davis	Nye	Wilson
Eastland	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], are detained on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], are absent on official business.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent on official business for the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WHITE. The following Senators are necessarily absent:

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on public matters.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr.

HAWKES], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], who are members of the Senate committee appointed to attend the funeral of the late Senator McNary, have not as yet returned to the city.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] has the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, for some 9 months I have worked diligently to help create legislative machinery which would provide opportunity for those in our armed forces to vote in the coming election. During the many weeks of debate concerned with the Green-Lucas soldiers' vote bill, many other Members of the Senate assisted in finding practicable means for facilitating this vote.

When a few weeks ago the Senate by a vote of 46 to 40 passed the bill I introduced as cosponsor with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], I believed the opportunity for our soldiers, sailors, and marines to vote in the coming election had been assured.

This bill was sent on to the House of Representatives, and in a Senate-House conference it was hoped some compromise would be effected which might be found satisfactory and interpreted as legislation worthy of a Congress which understands the hardships and handicaps under which our forces are fighting throughout the world.

The Senate in its debate clarified the problems and agreed upon practicable means for facilitating the vote. The debates at times were bitter and acrimonious, due primarily to partisan politics. It was first injected by the able Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], when in a burst of intemperate audacity he charged the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Knox, men of his own political faith, with running for a fourth term. Because of shipping and transportation difficulties, they had stated that a uniform Federal ballot was the only one that could be successfully used. The Senator from Ohio saw something sinister in this honest presentation of all-important facts.

Following this unusual display of Republican political aptitude, the Senate was next entertained by another extremely reactionary Republican partisan. I refer to the political sage of the great Northwest, the loquacious senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN]. He delivered a short political philippic that made the headlines in every newspaper in the Nation. He had the temerity to advise the Senate and the country that if Roosevelt would tell the world that he was not a candidate for a fourth term, he would support the Green-Lucas bill prescribing a uniform Federal ballot and the bill would pass the Senate in 30 minutes.

It appeared then, and it appears now, that the majority of the Republican Senators supported the position of the Senator from Oregon. No Republican opposed to the Green-Lucas bill arose on that eventful day, and none has arisen since, to challenge or qualify that shocking political pronouncement.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. In view of the charges the Senator is making, it seems to me that some of the Senators to whom he refers really should be on the floor, if possible. Will the Senator yield for the suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. LUCAS. No; I just yielded for a quorum call, and I do not care to yield again for that purpose. Apparently some Senators do not want to hear what I am going to say in connection with this argument. The Senator from Ohio was here just a moment ago, but left the Chamber, and I shall not yield now for the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. President, with the utmost good faith I inquire, Was the Senator from Oregon in making that statement concerned about the constitutionality of the Green-Lucas bill? Was he interested in the type or kind of a Federal ballot printed in that bill? Was the Senator concerned in the fundamental question of States' rights, human rights, or Federal rights? When he made that dogmatic statement, was he thinking of the soldier on the beachhead at Anzio, the marine in the Solomons, or the sailor near the island of Attu, and did he care whether or not they received either a Federal or State ballot?

Mr. President, the answer to all these basic fundamental inquiries is emphatically "No." The Senator from Oregon by that historic statement convinced every prudent, knowing mind in America of his utter disregard for the sacred and traditional principles of franchise handed down to us by our fathers in the long ago.

The bitterness and the dislike for the great man in the White House, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, controlled the tempo of the Senator from Oregon on that fateful day. Yes, he was willing to give the fighting men and women of America Federal uniform ballots, but not without a political price, and what a price. He demanded more than his political pound of flesh. He would support the Green-Lucas bill, or any other bill, if it could just be arranged that the Commander in Chief would at this moment desert 11,000,000 fighting men and women by telling the American people that he would not be a candidate for a fourth term.

Mr. President, I doubt that in all American parliamentary history there is recorded a statement so filled with partisan zeal. It was made, and it was made at the expense of the fighting men and women defending home and country.

I agree with the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] and with the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] in what they said about politics involved in this bill. Mr. President, no politics was involved in the beginning of the bill. Neither Franklin D. Roosevelt nor any other individual connected with the White House knew anything whatever about the conception or introduction of the original Green-Lucas bill.

Weeks of hearings and debates, delays, confusion, and amendments cluttered the parliamentary highway of the uniform Federal ballot bill, but in the end those contending for the simple ballot, the uniform ballot, the ballot that would be taken to the armed forces wherever they might be fighting or training, prevailed. The citizen soldiers of America, wrenched from their homes for battle, would be given a real opportunity to participate in the election of those who in the executive and legislative branches of government are responsible for the successful prosecution of the war.

Those of us who had labored long and hard for the soldiers, whose one thought was to give them a chance to vote, had some assurance that uniform Federal ballot legislation would be effective. We believed sincerely that it would ultimately become the law, and yet as always I was willing to agree upon any kind of a decent compromise. I was one of those who as late as last week voiced the opinion that I was agreeable to a fair Senate-House conference compromise if it did not destroy adequate provisions for soldier voting.

Mr. President, today I wish to discuss the result of this committee's conference and the suggestions made to the Senate. In so doing I want to pay my respects to the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], and the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER]. I know the valiant fight the Senator from Vermont has made from the beginning for a uniform Federal ballot. I believe that I know the feelings of the great Senator from Texas upon this question, and I know that both the Senator from Texas and the Senator from Nebraska at various times were agreed upon certain compromises that would have been satisfactory to the Senator from Illinois. So what I say today in connection with this report is in no way a reflection upon any Senate member of the conference committee. Yet I am constrained to disagree with the majority. I concur in the views of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. I am happy to pay a well-earned tribute to these two able Senators, who have never from the beginning wavered in their belief that Federal legislation should be enacted to give the fighting men and women a real opportunity to vote.

However, it does seem strange, indeed, that one House member of the conference committee, a Representative from Mississippi, who is still fighting the Civil War, could practically dominate this conference from the beginning to the end. The strange thing to me is that the Republicans of the North in the House of Representatives, acknowledged the Representative from Mississippi as their leader in this great fight. Yet, Mr. President, when I think of the statements made by the Senator from Ohio, and especially the statement made by the Senator from Oregon, it is not difficult to understand why some Republicans of the

Law 712. If the pending measure is enacted into law it will stimulate the servicemen's interest, and any soldier who wants to vote will endeavor to vote. Even though Governors and legislators have, on many occasions, struggled violently to surrender them, yet they have some duties and some responsibilities to perform, and on the whole the pending measure offers the best hope of affording the soldiers and the sailors and others involved an opportunity to exercise their privilege of sovereignty.

Mr. President, I do not wish to treat this matter as a political issue. I think it is a matter which is too sacred and too solemn and too important to play politics with. That is why I was denouncing the statement in the press to the effect that there were certain advisers to the President who were going to advise the Executive to veto the bill and then go forth and use it as a political issue in the impending campaign.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Texas in speaking about what someone has advised the Executive, lays most of the emphasis on the politics which apparently is being played with the measure upon the Democratic side of the aisle. I think the Senator will agree with me that politics was first injected into the debate by Republican Senators. The Senator will remember what happened here on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. I will say to the Senator from Illinois that I condemn the use of the measure as a political weapon by the Republicans as well as by the Democrats, or the Socialists, or the Populists, or, as suggested by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Communists, or by anyone else. Of course it ought not to be a political issue. If we have a duty to perform here we ought to perform it as patriotically and as wisely as we know how.

Let me say a word in conclusion. Congress is not going to write any bill dealing with voting by the soldiers which will please everyone. Congress cannot write a bill which is going to meet every situation satisfactorily. Do Senators know of any important bill which has been passed by Congress every sentence of which they have approved? Do they know of a law which, if they had the writing of it, they would not change a little here or a little there? The situation with which we are dealing is a difficult one. We are in a new field. We are working in new ground. We are out on new frontiers, foreign frontiers, touching on foreign fields. My view is that on the whole the pending measure is the best one we could secure. I will ask the Senator from Vermont how long the conferees worked on it.

Mr. AUSTIN. About 21 days.

Mr. CONNALLY. The conferees worked on the measure for 3 weeks; we have been struggling with the problem for that length of time. I wish to say for all the conferees, both the House and Senate conferees, that I think they addressed themselves to the task diligently, and worked industriously to complete it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like the Senator from Tennessee to yield to me to ask the Senator from Texas, or the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], or any other Senator who was on the conference, when it is planned to take up the conference report.

Mr. CONNALLY. Personally, I indicated a moment ago, I may say to the Senator, in his absence, that I did not think I would move to proceed to its consideration before Monday. Quite a number of Senators are absent. Quite a number of those who are here today have had no opportunity to read the report. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] indicated at an earlier stage of the proceeding that although he was on the conference committee for nearly 3 weeks he felt that he ought to have had a little more time to read it over again and know just what it provides.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Inasmuch as the Senator has referred to me, I will say that I think a great deal of time could be used by everyone in trying to find out what the report means. To my mind, it does not mean anything. That, however, is neither here nor there. I did insist last week that time should be given to careful consideration of it. I have no objection whatever to consideration of the report going over until Monday. So far as I am concerned, I am personally willing that it go over until then, and I hope every Senator will, in the meantime, familiarize himself with the measure.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I was out of the city over the week end, and tried to keep in touch with the matter, and I was told before returning that it was the purpose to take up the report today. When I got back to Washington last evening I was told that it was planned to let it go over until Monday. Then it was suggested that we take it up tomorrow. It is immaterial to me when we take it up, but I think Senators ought to know when it is to be taken up so they may accommodate themselves to that situation and be present if it is at all possible.

Mr. CONNALLY. In the absence of the Senator from Kentucky, I probably took too much latitude in saying what we would do about it.

Mr. BARKLEY. No.

Mr. CONNALLY. Originally the intention was at least to file the report today, and probably to take it up today, but after I had been approached by a number of Senators who expect to be out of the city over the week end, and by others, and in view of the fact that it is a matter of considerable substance, and that Senators had not had an opportunity to read the report and study it, I thought it would be better not to proceed until Monday. I will say now that if it is agreeable to the Senator from Kentucky I shall move on Monday to proceed to consideration of the report.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is all right. I wish to say that all Senators know that the Senate, as well as those who have anything to do with guiding legislation, always try to follow the wishes of conferees as to when a conference report shall be considered. I think that is the proper attitude to be taken, and that is my attitude. So it is entirely agreeable to me that the report be taken up on Monday.

AUSTIN L. TIERNEY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 176) for the relief of Austin L. Tierney.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. DAVIS conferees on the part of the Senate.

OFFICIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I desire to comment very briefly upon one phase of the soldiers' voting situation, and to present an exhibit for the RECORD. I wonder if the Senator from Tennessee will indulge me very briefly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in connection with the problem of the soldiers' suffrage, I know of nothing more important than that the official sources of information to the armed services should be scrupulously and vigilantly protected against anything which smacks of partisan or prejudicial purpose and influence. I am sure that all those who have interested themselves in the question of soldiers' voting have clearly indicated their desire, regardless of party, that all official information in respect of any phase of the political campaign shall, as I say, be scrupulously unpartisan and unprejudiced.

Mr. President, I wish to present a monitory exhibit, not so much in criticism of the immediate situation to which I address myself, as in a spirit of fair warning to the War Department against a type of thing which can bring it into ultimate serious criticism and disrepute if the trend to which I shall now refer continues.

I call attention to the fact that the Army War College Library, operating under the War Department, issues once a month a bulletin covering the books and magazines which it is prepared to make available to the armed services. I call attention to the official bulletin issued on February 10, 1944, at page 16, where 10 outstanding magazine articles purportedly selected by a council of librarians are listed and identified on the authority of the War Department, and are offered by the War Department for circulation to the armed forces. The first article which has been culled by the War Department out of the vast reservoir of magazine material available for selection, and offered for general circulation to the Army, is an article entitled "General MacArthur—Fact and Legend," by John McCarten, appearing in the Amer-

ican Mercury a few weeks ago. I do not complain of the article, even though I deeply dissent from its muddy viewpoint. The subject is a legitimate one for public discussion. I discuss only the appearance of the War Department as an official sponsor in behalf of its distribution to the armed forces. The fact that the article happens to refer to General MacArthur is entirely beside the point; because if it referred to anyone else under like circumstances it would present precisely the same challenge which I am presenting. The article is a smear article if I ever read one in my life, and obviously was written for the purpose of undermining this great American. But I come now to my point. Here is the sentence which the War Department uses to describe the article which it offers to the armed services of the country; this is the language of the War Department bulletin. I quote:

A comprehensive and objective appraisal of the general as Presidential timber, with special reference to the character of his backers, and an analysis of his military reputation before Pearl Harbor and afterward.

Mr. President, I repeat that the fact that the article refers to General MacArthur is entirely beside the point. I also pass without comment the shocking spectacle of the War Department thus lending itself to an attack upon one of its greatest four-star generals. I am simply using it as a symbol to demonstrate a danger in respect to soldier voting.

I ask what business it is of the War Department to present "a comprehensive and objective appraisal" of any man "as Presidential timber." I ask what business it is of the War Department "to analyze the character of the backers" of any candidate for President. I ask what business it is of the War Department to put its imprimatur on any such political literature. And in view of the spirit in which we undertook to write a soldiers' voting bill on a basis which should be completely protected against official prejudice—and certainly that was the intent of everyone who had anything to do with it, from the authors of the bill, down—I ask how this sort of activity by the War Department can be squared with any good-faith interpretation of the intensions of the legislature in respect to soldier voting.

Mr. President, it is casually interesting that the second article chosen for circulation by the War Department to the armed forces, while less obvious, is nonetheless similarly prejudicial in respect to the purposes intended to be accomplished by its circulation, the second article being A President Must Be Elected. The War Department literature seems to have a tremendous interest in this Presidential election. The article, A President Must Be Elected, is by Walter Millis, and appeared in the Virginia Quarterly Review. Mr. President, I present this material in protest against this sort of activity by the War Department.

I submitted the matter to the Secretary of War in a letter on February 23. I said at the conclusion of the letter that I would withhold any public discussion of the matter until I had the benefit of a reply. In other words, I was endeavoring to be wholly fair with the War Department, with the Secretary of War, and with the War Library in the War College, so that its reply could appear coincident with my statement. Two or three weeks have passed since February 23. I have had no answer. Perhaps there is none. Therefore, I think I am entitled to present the matter publicly, as I have done. I ask unanimous consent, for the RECORD, Mr. President, that my letter to Secretary Stimson be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have before me the Library Bulletin for February 1944 (No. 248), issued by the Army War College Library. This lists 10 outstanding magazine articles which are available to the Army as a whole from the Army War College Library.

I note that the first outstanding magazine article thus recommended and made available to the Army is John McCarten's article in American Mercury, entitled "General MacArthur—Fact and Legend." It is described in this official publication as a "comprehensive and objective appraisal of the General as Presidential timber, with special reference to the character of his backers and an analysis of his military reputation before Pearl Harbor and afterward." It were better described as a studious smear of a great American character. I confess that I am at a loss to understand why it should be circulated by the War Department. I do not understand why the War Department should be propagandizing any "appraisals of Presidential timber." It occurs to me that this is none of the War Department's business. I do not understand why the War Department should be interested in making available to the whole Army an article about General MacArthur "with special reference to the character of his backers." I eliminate from this discussion the fact that I am one of the sinister "backers" dragged into this Mercury smear. I wish to deal with the subject only in its abstract implications.

Largely inspired by this Mercury smear, I wrote an article for Collier's Weekly, which appeared in the issue of February 12, entitled "Why I Am For MacArthur." I think it would be grossly inappropriate for the War Department, in an official bulletin of the Army War College Library, to make this article of mine available to all "officers within the territorial limits of the United States" (quoting from your bulletin). I should be the first to protest any such War Department circulation of my "comprehensive and objective appraisal of the General as Presidential timber" (again repeating the quotation from your bulletin). I should vigorously protest against its circulation even as an offset to the Mercury smear. But the obvious impropriety in the use of War Department facilities to circulate the Army with my statement about General MacArthur simply confirms the equal impropriety in the circulation of Mr. McCarten's article or any other article appraising any Presidential timber, as such.

I would not thus emphasize this matter if we were not on the threshold of a constitutional election which—in my view—involves the high importance of making ballots as well as bullets available to all of our soldier sons. It seems equally obvious to me that the War Department must be scrupulously careful to avoid the official distribution of partisan or prejudicial material to the Army. This present exhibit happens to involve General MacArthur. I should make the same protest if it involved anybody else. I deal solely with the abstract proposition that the War Department appears to be in the business of giving the Army the benefit of its "comprehensive and objective appraisals of Presidential timber."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I simply wish to repeat and emphasize that I think the War Department had better concentrate on the military war abroad and ignore the political war at home, and that any such circulation of prejudicial, partisan matter is wholly unwarranted, wholly unjustified, and wholly at odds with the theory upon which Congress has been undertaking to make free ballots impartially available to the service men and women of this country. I might add, Mr. President, just by way of parenthesis, without intending to indicate that this final exhibit falls under the same general definition which I have previously given to the other articles—I simply wish to note with interest that the Librarian of the Navy reports in writing that the Navy has purchased 173 copies of the "Century of the Common Man" by Vice President Henry Wallace, for distribution to the naval services.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4133, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4133), making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there are but two important committee amendments. One relates to the Office of the Secretary in the Treasury Department. Under the item for salaries, the committee amendment increases the amount from $400,000 to $425,000, and strikes out the following language:

Provided, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than 13 messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

It was thought that that language ought to be stricken out, and it was stricken out.

The other amendment relates to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It provides for an increase of $9,500,000 for the collection of revenue. The Bureau of Internal Revenue is a service department. It is expected to collect more than $42,000,000,000 this year, and, of course, it is necessary to have a larger force. The committee thought it wise to provide for a larger force.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

PEACE AIMS OF AMERICA—RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter to the President of the United States from the National Council for Prevention of War, and an article entitled "Constants in Russian Foreign Policy," published in the December 1943 issue of the Nineteenth Century and After, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE READER'S DIGEST—ARTICLES FROM THE NEW REPUBLIC AND THE COMMONWEAL

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two articles relating to the Reader's Digest, one from the New Republic of March 6, 1944, and the other from the Commonweal of February 25, 1944, which appear in the Appendix.]

GOVERNOR DEWEY'S POSITION—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Governor Dewey's Position," published in the New York Times of Tuesday, March 7, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOLDIERS' VOTE; FREE ENTERPRISE—ARTICLE BY MANCHESTER BODDY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article written by Manchester Boddy and published in the Los Angeles Daily News of February 5, 1944, discussing, among other subjects, the soldiers' vote and free enterprise, which appears in the Appendix.]

INSURING PROSPERITY—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Insuring Prosperity," published in the Washington Post of March 9, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

BRUMIDI'S GONE—HIS WORKS LIVE ON—POEM BY H. C. CARLISLE

[Mr. McKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "Brumidi's Gone—His Works Live On," by Horace C. Carlisle, which appears in the Appendix.]

WARTIME METHOD OF VOTING BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to have the Senate take up the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. I present from the committee of conference of the two Houses the conference report of the so-called soldiers' voting bill and ask that it be printed in the RECORD. I think that for the convenience of Senators it would be well to have it printed also as a pamphlet or as a document.

Mr. HAYDEN. It will be so printed in the usual course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be printed in the RECORD, and also in the usual pamphlet form.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas indicate to us when he proposes to take up the matter?

Mr. CONNALLY. I was going to add that, because of the absence of many Senators and the fact that the report is rather voluminous and Senators have not had an opportunity to read it, I shall not, so far as I am concerned, ask that the report be considered before next Monday.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the Senator contemplate that the bill as agreed upon in conference shall be printed?

Mr. CONNALLY. The conference report is in fact just a printing of the bill as it will appear if passed.

Mr. OVERTON. May I also request that the Senator add to his unanimous-consent request that copies of the printed bill be left in the office of each Senator?

Mr. CONNALLY. It will be available in pamphlet form. I do not know about a copy being left in the office of each Senator, but copies can be sent to the Senators.

The report submitted by Mr. CONNALLY is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House Nos. 9, 11, and 12, and the amendment of the House No. 3, and the Senate amendment thereto, to the bill (S. 1285) to amend the Act of September 16, 1942, which provided a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendments numbered 9, 11, and 12.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House numbered 3 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter inserted by the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House numbered 3; and strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill, as amended by the amendments of the House, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, be amended by inserting after the enacting clause the words 'Title I' and by striking out sections 3 to 15, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"'SEC. 3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict the right of any member of the armed forces of the United States or of any other person to vote in accordance with the law of the State of his residence.

"'TITLE II

"'USE OF STATE BALLOTS

"'SEC. 201. The Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring, and recommends to the several States the immediate enactment of, appropriate legislation to enable each person absent from the place of his residence and serving in the armed forces of the United States, or in the merchant marine of the United States, or serving in the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots or the United Service Organizations and attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States, who is eligible to vote in any election district or precinct, to vote by absentee ballot in any primary, special, or general election held in his election district or precinct in time of war; and in order to afford ample opportunity for such persons to vote for Federal, State, and local officials and to utilize the absentee balloting procedures of the various States to the greatest extent possible, the following provisions are enacted.

"'SEC. 202. It is recommended that the several States, when possible, waive the application for a ballot and authorize the proper election officials to send an official ballot to every voter serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the merchant marine of the United States, or serving in the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots or the United Service Organizations and attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States. If an application is necessary then it is recommended that the several States, in order to avoid expense, duplication of effort, and loss of time, shall accept, as applications for absentee ballots under such States' absentee balloting laws and as applications for registration under such States' election laws, the form of post card (when duly executed by a person to whom this Act is applicable) provided pursuant to section 203 of this title and section 3 of this Act prior to its amendment.

"'POST CARDS

"'SEC. 203. In order to afford an opportunity for persons to whom this title is applicable to vote for Federal, State, and local officials and to utilize State absentee balloting procedures to the greatest extent possible, the United States War Ballot Commission provided for in title III below shall cause to be printed and delivered to the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration an adequate number of post cards for use in accordance with the provisions of this title. The Secretaries of War and Navy and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration shall, wherever practicable and compatible with military operations, cause such post cards to be delivered to each person to whom this title is applicable for use for any general election at which electors for President and Vice President or Senators and Representatives in Congress are to be voted for, such delivery to be made outside of the United States not later than August 15 prior to the election, and within the United States not later than September 15 prior to the election. The post cards referred to shall also, wherever practicable and compatible with military operations, be made available to such persons at appropriate times for use in general elections other than those referred to above and for primary and special elections.

"'Upon one side of the post card shall be printed the following:

"'Secretary of state or other appropriate official within the State of _____.

"'I am in the armed forces ( ); in the merchant marine ( ); or in the American Red Cross ( ), the Society of Friends ( ), the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots ( ), or the United Service Organizations ( ), and attached to and serving with the armed forces. I hereby request an absentee ballot to vote in the coming _____ (primary, general, or special) election.

"'(1) I am a citizen of the United States.

"'(2) The date of my birth was _____

"'(3) For _____ years preceding this election my home residence has been in the State of _____.

"'(4) For _____ years preceding this election my home residence has been in the (city, town, or village of) _____ in the county of _____ at (street and number, if any, or rural route) _____.

"'(5) My voting district to the best of my knowledge is _____.

"'(6) My choice of party primary ballot is _____

"'(Fill in only in case of primary ballot)

"'Please send the ballot to me at the following address: _____
_____
_____

"'_____
"'(Print your name and serial number plainly above)
"'_____
"'(Write your usual signature above)

"'Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19__.

"'_____
"'(Commissioned officer, noncommissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant, or petty officer, or other person authorized to administer and attest this oath, writes here his name and rank or title)

"'Upon the other side of the post card shall be printed the following:

"'Free of postage, including air mail
"'(War ballot)

"'Secretary of state of _____,
"'_____,
"'(City)
"'_____.
"'(State)

"'In lieu of and interchangeably with the post cards referred to, the Secretaries of War and Navy may continue to deliver and make available, and the persons to whom this title is applicable may continue to use, post cards provided under section 3 of this Act prior to its amendment until the existing supply thereof is exhausted. In the event of any such delivery or making available to members of the armed forces of post cards provided under section 3 of this Act prior to its amendment, the Secretaries of War and Navy shall authorize changes in the text thereof to provide that the applicant shall print thereon his name and serial number, in addition to normal signature, and shall designate his party affiliation in the case of application for primary ballot.

"'FUNCTION OF POST CARDS

"'SEC. 204. Such post cards may be used, if State law permits, as applications for ballots under State absentee balloting laws, as applications for registration under State absentee balloting laws, or as sources of information to implement State absentee balloting laws.

"'INFORMATION REGARDING ELECTIONS

"'SEC. 205. The Commission shall, at appropriate times, furnish the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration with any information received from a secretary of state as to the dates of elections in such State, including general, special, and primary elections. The Secretaries of War and Navy and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration shall, whenever practicable and compatible with military operations, cause such information to be made available to persons to whom this title is applicable.

"'COOPERATION WITH STATES

"'SEC. 206. (a) It shall, wherever practicable and compatible with military operations, be the duty of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, respectively, to cooperate with appropriate State officers and agencies in transmitting to and from persons to whom this title is applicable, making applications therefor to their several States, such absentee ballots, and envelopes to be used in connection therewith, as may be provided under the laws of the several States for the use of such applicants, and to cooperate in the execution by such applicants of oaths in connection with such ballots.

"'(b) The Secretaries of War and Navy and other appropriate authorities shall, so far as practicable and compatible with military operations, take all reasonable measures to facilitate transmission, delivery, and return of post cards, ballots, envelopes, and instructions for voting procedure, mailed to and by persons to whom this title is applicable pursuant to the laws of the several States, whether transmitted by air or by regular mail. Ballots executed outside the United States shall be returned by air, whenever practicable and compatible with military operations.

"'SEC. 207. (a) It is recommended that the secretary of state of each of the several States, upon receipt of any such post-card application, promptly forward it to the proper county, city, or other election official or officials in order that the request for an absentee ballot may be acted upon as expeditiously as possible.

"'(b) It is recommended that the several States cooperate, to the end that county, city, or other election officials be authorized and instructed, upon receipt of an application made upon such a post card, to mail promptly to the voter making the application, if legally permissible under the laws of the State, a suitable absentee ballot, including therewith a self-addressed envelope for the use of the voter in returning the ballot and any instructions to govern the use of such ballot and envelope.

"'(c) It is recommended, so that the envelope in which the ballot is sent to the voter, and the envelope supplied for the return of the ballot, may be identified by the Post Office Department and other authorities as carrying an election ballot, that there be printed or stamped in a conspicuous place on each such envelope the words "Official Election War Ballot." It is further recommended that, in the case of States in which no provision is made, either on the envelope or separately, for sending with the absentee ballots a printed form to be used by a voter for the purpose of establishing his legal right to vote, appropriate action be taken to have printed and enclosed with absentee ballots mailed in response to applications received on the post cards hereinbefore referred to, a form for the signature and oath or affirmation of the voter; and it is suggested that a form substantially as follows would be appropriate for such purpose:

"'OATH OF ELECTOR FOR VOTING IN THE GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN 19__

"'I do hereby swear (or affirm) that—
"'(1) I am a citizen of the United States;
"'(2) The date of my birth was _____;
"'(3) For _____ years preceding this election my home residence has been in the State of _____;
"'(4) For _____ years preceding this election my home residence has been in the (city, town, or village, if any) of _____, in the county of _____, at (street and number, if any, or rural route) _____;
"'(5) I am (check appropriate blank)—
"'(a) in the armed forces of the United States_____( );
"'(b) in the merchant marine of the United States_____( );
"'(c) in the American Red Cross ( ), the Society of Friends ( ), the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots ( ), or the United Service Organizations ( ), attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States; and
"'(6) I have not voted and do not intend to vote in this election at any address other than the above; and that I have not received or offered, do not expect to receive, have not paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed, offered, or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving of a vote at this election, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote.

"'_____
"'Voter must write his usual signature here and oath must be administered and attested.

"'Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 19__.

"'_____
"'Commissioned officer, noncommissioned officer not below the rank of sergeant, or petty officer, or other person authorized to administer and attest this oath, shall write his name here.
"'_____
"'Officer or other person signing above shall print his rank, rating, or title clearly here.

"'(d) It is recommended that, in States where the voters' absentee ballot will not be available for mailing to the voter forty-five days prior to any primary, general or special election, such States cause to be made such changes in the election laws of their States as will lengthen such time; and that all States waive registration of all men and women in the military service who, by reason of such services, have been deprived of an opportunity to register.

"'(e) It is further recommended that the several States, in order to reduce the weight and bulk for air transport of absentee voting material being sent to persons to whom this Act is applicable, reduce in size and weight of paper, as much as possible, envelopes, ballots, and instructions for voting procedure.

"'TITLE III

"'USE OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEDERAL BALLOTS

"'*United States War Ballot Commission*

"'SEC. 301. (a) There is established a United States War Ballot Commission (referred to in this Act as the Commission), which shall be composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, to serve for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

"'(b) The Commission may receive assistance from other Federal departments and agencies in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

"'(c) It shall be the duty of the Commission, in performing its functions under this Act, to consult with State officials. As soon as practicable after any election to which the provisions of this title apply, the Commission shall report to the Congress on the administration of this Act, including the reports received by the Commission from the secretaries of state of the several States.

"'*Application of this title*

"'SEC. 302. (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the provisions of this title shall apply with respect to the following:
"'(1) Members of the armed forces and the merchant marine of the United States, outside the United States.
"'(2) Persons serving with the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, and the United Service Organizations, outside the United States who are attached to and serving with the armed forces of the United States.
"'(3) Members of the armed forces, inside the United States.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, (1)~~$400,000~~ *$425,000* (2)~~: *Provided,* That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than thirteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary~~.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations,

or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and

three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags; hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices, and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies,

and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided,* That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Library Loan Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, $3,750,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the

Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual

expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $400,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934,

and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, $75,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", $15,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses connected with the administration of any public debt issues and United States paper currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000), the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Committee, and personal services in the District of Columbia, $5,900,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For dis-

tinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actually on duty, $929,000: *Provided,* That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided,* That the proviso in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions

handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000: *Provided,* That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing

of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States: For all necessary expenses, other than personal services and printing and binding, including travel expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, $400,000.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or

preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quaters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty at a price of not exceeding $1,300 each), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under

section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws

as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872–881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies,

periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary, (3)~~$135,400,000~~ *$144,900,000*, of which amount not to exceed (4)~~$13,134,000~~ *$14,057,150* may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the

unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided,* That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the

names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the

internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of re-

pay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1945.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes,

bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided,* That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight

privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, $9,000.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, $600,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," may be transferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, $7,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the

provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Colum-

bia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and

(b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing, and the agency from which such function is being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices pre-

pared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further,* That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply fund for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further,* That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further,* That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund: *Provided further,* That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of

the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches, $77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50; twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following

widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses of the Procurement Division in connection with the transportation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitating, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a),

for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business by the Treasury Department as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, $278,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, $40,430.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, $787,500.

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, $648,100.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, $1,013,000.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, $560,000.

Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, $140,000.

Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.

Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.

Bureau of Accounts, (5)~~$300,000~~ *$336,000*.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies;

maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations

for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

Field Service, Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years, to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during

the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five inspectors, (6)~~$3,154,711~~ *$3,273,400*.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided*, That not exceeding $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters

and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, $55,000: *Provided,* That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further,* That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further,* That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth

class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, $11,128,500.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

Contract station service: For contract station service, $2,700,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, $800,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, $11,500,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and protection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, $1,261,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, $11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, $1,670,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, $199,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, $15,750,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, (7)~~$103,315,000~~ *$107,690,000*, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided,* That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel

allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points. $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic regis-

tered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and re-

pairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and rented quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of

power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the

sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufacture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands. Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, $10,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27,

1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided,* That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further,* That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair

of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided,* That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and

rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his Administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the

procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided,* That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Depart-

ment is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more

than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives February 10, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 9 (legislative day, February 7), 1944.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4133

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 9, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

Please return to
LEGISLATIVE REPORTS AND SERVICE SECTION
Office of Budget and Finance

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1944 No. 46

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 13, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God of heaven and earth, hear our supplication and move us to pray for the things we most need. Quicken in us those springs by which we may discern Thee more perfectly. Grant that we may not be satisfied with the things of the past; give us a more generous and broader understanding. Fill us with a desire to possess the grace of humility and spiritual knowledge, out of which grow the fruits of divine love and which make secure against the winds of fate and chance.

O King eternal, fulfill Thy mission; rule in human hearts and reign in all lands, pouring out Thy beneficent and reforming zeal in wisdom and power, winning victory for that righteousness and truth which are stronger than all the schemes of men. We rejoice that in these evil days we do not mourn as those without hope and do not fear as those who have no faith. Let our greatest grief be lost in the certainty of trust and joy, putting our lives and destiny in the enabling care of a good God. O lift all minds to Thee and deepen within us that gratitude that Thou wilt guide our desires; in using nobly and happily our earthly years is found that larger life beyond. In the name of our blessed Redeemer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4133. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GLASS, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4183. An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BROOKS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 176) entitled "An act for the relief of Austin L. Tierney," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. DAVIS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following Department and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Office of Scientific Research and Development.
3. War Food Administration.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

MARCH 7, 1944.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the authority granted by section 5001 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, the Committee on Ways and Means did on March 6, 1944, elect WESLEY E. DISNEY, of Oklahoma, as a member of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas H. Cullen, of New York, and to serve with the following other House members of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, who have previously been duly elected by the Committee on Ways and Means as members of such joint committee: ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, of North Carolina; JERE COOPER, of Tennessee; ALLEN T. TREADWAY, of Massachusetts; HAROLD KNUTSON, of Minnesota.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. DOUGHTON,
Chairman.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments

thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Messrs. LUDLOW, O'NEAL, MAHON, CURLEY, TABER, KEEFE, and DWORSHAK.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH OVER THE AIR

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, in the event the broadcasting companies refuse to comply with my request to work out an arrangement whereby citizens who have been maligned and falsely attacked on the air will be accorded an opportunity to answer the charges over the same facilities to the same audience, it is my intention to introduce legislation that will insure this opportunity. I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Congress are anxious to support legislation to guarantee freedom of speech over the air to citizens and public officials who have been slandered. Refusal by the broadcasting companies to work out some suitable arrangement will convict them of complicity in the conspiracy to destroy free speech and parliamentary government. The Congress and the American people will no longer tolerate the totalitarian practice of permitting the use of broadcasting facilities to assassinate the character and reputations of innocent people. If the broadcasting companies are wise they will take the initiative in working out a fair arrangement that will accord to the maligned people the opportunity to be heard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment the Speaker and those in charge of the rules of the House on their efforts in restricting publication of extraneous matter in the RECORD. I have thought this to be a very fine rule. Only twice since that rule has been in effect have I asked unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD any material in excess of that allowed in that rule. Yesterday I asked permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and I find today that the article which I wished to insert in the RECORD is one page over the limit. I have tried to curtail it, but I cannot very well bring it within the limit. I am advised by the Public Printer that the cost will be $135. Under the circumstances, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed regardless of the rule. In making this request I am moved by information that leads me to believe that some of this material is very pertinent to the Indian Affairs matter now pending before Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, what is the truth about the per capita tax load in the United States as compared with that in the United Kingdom? One faction contends that it is much greater in this country; another declares that it is considerably smaller. Both are right; both can prove their contention. It is a situation that bears out the old adage, "Figures never lie, but liars sometimes figure." Here are the statistics:

Per capita tax (1944) in the United States	$371
Per capita tax (1943) in the United Kingdom	$256
Per capita income (1944) in the United States	$1,151
Per capita income (1943) in the United Kingdom	$609
Per capita rate of taxation (1944) in the United States	32%
Per capita rate of taxation (1943) in the United Kingdom	42%

Of course, the per capita tax is higher in this country, but because our incomes are also higher, the tax figures alone do not tell the story. Only 32 cents out of every dollar of income in this country goes for taxes, whereas in the United Kingdom taxes take 42 cents out of every dollar. In other words, the tax load is actually 31 percent greater in the United Kingdom.

This is a striking example of how deception can be perpetrated. Also it shows that this desire to deceive is nonpartisan. Republicans and Democrats alike declare that taxes in this country are higher, knowing all the time that the burden of taxation is actually much lighter. They present figures to prove their point, but they do not tell all of the truth. I hope that the Members of Congress will recognize that we still have a long way to go in this country before we catch up to the citizens of the United Kingdom when it comes to making sacrifices through the medium of taxation.

There seems to be an insatiate desire on the part of many people to discredit our allies in any possible way. Russia is condemned daily in the Congress of the United States, and yet Russia is driving through the enemy at a rapid pace, bringing our common enemy nearer each day to a final collapse. This must be encouraging to Russia when they know that anyone in the United States who speaks a kind word for Russia is immediately set down in the Dies Gestapo book as a subversive citizen. The latest attack on England is the fact that we are being mulct in taxes while the English enjoy a peacetime tax load. I hope the above figures will expose the truth.

We have curious ways of putting up a united front with our allies to meet the onslaughts of a common enemy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the RECORD.]

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two particulars.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests. Yesterday I asked unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the address of Eddie Rickenbacker. The Public Printer replies that it exceeds the limit and will cost $160. This is the first time that I have ever asked to have anything of that kind inserted. I ask unanimous consent, notwithstanding the added space necessary to print the article, that I be permitted to extend it in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FREEDOM OF SPEECH ON THE AIR

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, supplementing the statement of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], and what he has said this morning about radio stations being required to give equal opportunity to those who are slandered by men speaking over the radio, permit me to add that a bill introduced by me now pending before the Committee on the Judiciary, would make radio commentators responsible for libel or slander published over the air in the district where the broadcast is heard. That is no more than fair. They send out the word, and their liability should follow and go along with it, so that any one slandered in any part of the country where that sort of thing is heard may have his action in the local court.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

Mar. 50

Office of Budget and Finance 78th-2nd, No. 59
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued March 31, 1944, for actions of Thursday, March 30, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4133, (pp. 3366-7). As reported by the conferees the bill provides, among other things, $318,000 for the Bureau of Accounts (House figure, $300,000; Senate figure $336,800); and $107,690,000 (Senate figure) for Rural Mail Delivery Service (For items of interest see Digest 21, suppl.) The Senate has not received this report.

2. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRICES. Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized the gap between producer and consumer fresh fruit and vegetable prices (p. 3359).

3. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Sabath, Ill., denied allegations that the Chicago Democratic organization recieved "a cut" from the school-lunch program money and inserted letters on this subject (pp. 3361-3).

4. A.A.A.; PRIORITIES; RATIONING; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized, and inserted letters criticizing, AAA field personnel in connection with the alleged coercion in regard to participation in the AAA plan and farm machinery priorities, gasoline rationing, and farm labor deferment (pp. 3393-4).

5. FOREIGN RELIEF. Reps. Fish, N.Y., and Rogers, Mass., urged action on H.Res. 221, favoring relief of starving Europeans (pp. 3360-1).

6. LEND-LEASE. Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4254, to extend the Lend-Lease Act for 1 year (H.Rept. 1316) (p. 3399).

7. TRANSPORTATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3912, to increase the appropriation authorization in Sec. 6 of the Defense Highway Act from $260,000,000 to $285,000,000 (p. 3396). The Senate passed this earlier in the day (pp. 3349-50). This bill will now be sent to the President.

8. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Andresen, Minn., spoke "warning the administration against making any international monetary commitments to bind the United States before specific authority in given by Congress" (p. 3355).

9. SELECTIVE SERVICE; FARM LOANS. Rep. Merrow, N.H., urged enactment of S. 1767, the "GI Bill of Rights" (p. 3355).

SENATE

10. PUBLIC LANDS. Received Interior's proposed legislation relative to the disposition of U.S. public lands in Okla. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 3333)

11. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Received RFC's reports covering the period from Feb. 2, 1932 to Jan. 1944. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 3334)

12. SEED PRODUCTION. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1743, to provide for the adequate production of seed of legumes and grasses required in the war food-production program (S. Rept. 792) (p. 3334).

13. FARM MACHINERY. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 276, to investigate the farm-machinery manufacture and distribution situation (p. 3334).

14. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Bankhead, Ala., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H.R. 3961, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors (p. 3334).

15. COTTON INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to Sen. Maybank's (S.C.) request that his S.Res. 257, to authorize an investigation with respect to the reasons for the decline in the consumption of cotton be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee in order to expedite the hearings on the bill (pp. 3334-5).

16. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Thomas, Utah., spoke in favor of the proposed treaty between Mex. and the U.S. which would allocate a share of the Colorado River water to Mexico (p. 3335).

17. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Byrd, Va., submitted a report on civilian employment in the executive agencies for Jan., 1944 which indicates that this Department was listed among others as having made the greatest reductions in personnel (p. 3336).

18. LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONS; FOREIGN POLICY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., urged more foreign-affairs cooperation between Congress and the Executive (pp. 3336-8).

19. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Guffey, Pa., inserted the National Agriculture Mobilization Committee's 15 point declaration of war aims for 1944 and which favors among other things inflation controls, elimination of farm surpluses, agricultural credit facilities, soil conservation, a land-ownership program, CCC loans, and a unified Federal farm program (pp. 3338-9).

20. SEED AND FEED LOANS. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., urged support for his S. 574 and S. 722, providing for the cancelation of crop productions loans to farmers in case of crop failure, and expressed the hope that Gov. Black's successor will join in this proposal "that has been delayed all too long" (pp. 3341-2).

ter, but certainly there is involved also the element of appropriation, and I am happy to withdraw the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. I appreciate the cooperative spirit of the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia has withdrawn the bill from further consideration.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the District of Columbia Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I do not want the remarks made by either the gentleman from Nebraska or myself to be construed in any sense as passing upon the merits of the proposed bill called up by the gentleman from West Virginia. As far as I know ,there is merit in the bill, but I am sure the gentleman is exercising excellent judgment in postponing its consideration temporarily.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder if I may not inquire whether this legislation will not be necessary for the Committee on Appropriations to act on without violating the rules of the House prohibiting legislative provisions on an appropriation bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That question has been before the House, of course, not only in connection with the District of Columbia bill but on other measures presented by the Appropriations Committee. I reiterate, however, that it is our desire in legislating for the District of Columbia to cooperate with the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield again to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. COFFEE. The gentleman from Alabama is correct; it is not the policy of the Appropriations Committee to incorporate legislation in an appropriation bill.

What the gentleman from Nebraska, the ranking member of the subcommittee, had in mind was that our hearings will commence shortly and thereafter we will consult with the gentleman from West Virginia and the proponents and opponents of the bill. If during the hearings it develops that the bill seems to be meritorious—and I have no doubt there is much merit in the bill—then we will consult with the gentleman from West Virginia suggesting that he bring this bill up again on the floor if it should be passed before our Appropriations Subcommittee comes to marking up the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield again to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to corroborate what my chairman has said, that we work very closely with the gentleman from West Virginia, chairman of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia. We have no intention of trying to override the prerogatives of the Legislative Committee. We certainly do not want the right to legislate on an appropriation bill. We realize that there are injustices in the salaries paid members of the Fire Department and we want to eliminate them and do all that we possibly can, but I am sure the gentleman understands what we are endeavoring to do. We want to collaborate and to coordinate our efforts in order to be helpful to one another.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this House in passing legislation for the benefit of District of Columbia residents should bring into play, whenever possible, the viewpoint of its Subcommittee on Appropriations as well as the Legislative Committee; therefore I am very glad to have the measure laid over temporarily.

REGULATION OF BOXING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4327) to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Boxing Commission for the District of Columbia created by the act of April 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 608), is hereby abolished and there is hereby created for the District of Columbia the District Boxing Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, to be composed of three members (one of whom shall be a member of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia) appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. No person shall be eligible for appointment to membership on the Commission unless such person at the time of appointment is, and for at least 3 years prior thereto has been, a resident of the District of Columbia. The Commission first taking office under terms of this act shall be composed of the same members who immediately prior to the date of approval of this act constituted the Boxing Commission and who shall hold office as and constitute the Commission created by this act for the unexpired terms of their respective appointments as members of the Boxing Commission. A successor to a member of the Commission shall be appointed for a term of office expiring 3 years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. The Commissioners may remove any member for cause appointed pursuant to this act. The members of the Commission shall be entitled to compensation, not to exceed $1,800 each per annum. Section 58, title 5, United States Code, shall apply to members and employees of the Commission. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall furnish to the Commission such office space as may be necessary. The property, books, and records of the Boxing Commission shall be transferred to and become the property, books, and records of the Commission created by this act. The rules, regulations, and orders of the Boxing Commission not in conflict with this act heretofore promulgated shall remain in force and effect as the rules, regulations, and orders of the Commission, unless and until the same shall be repealed or modified in accordance with the provisions of this act. The Commission shall report annually to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia its official acts during the preceding year and shall make such recommendations as it deems expedient.

SEC. 2. Subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Commission may appoint a secretary and may employ such clerical and administrative personnel, in accordance with rates fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and such inspectors, examining physicians, and other personnel, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Commission, as may be necessary to administer this act. Compensation of members of the Commission and its employees and all expenses of the Commission shall be paid from the trust fund created by section 10 of this act.

SEC. 3. The Commission shall have power (1) to supervise and regulate boxing contests and training exhibitions in connection therewith, for prizes or purses, or where an admission fee is charged or received, within the District of Columbia; (2) subject to approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to make and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; and (3) to cooperate with organizations engaged in the promotion and control of amateur and collegiate boxing. In the event that the authorities in charge shall notify the Commission that they do not desire its supervision, then the provisions of this act shall not apply in any way to any amateur boxing contest conducted by or participated in exclusively by any school, college, or university, as defined in this act, or by any association or organization composed exclusively of such schools, colleges, or universities when each contestant in any such contest is a student regularly enrolled for not less than one-half time in a school, college, or university as herein defined. As used in this act, "school, college, or university" includes every school, college, or university supported in whole or in part from public funds and every other school, college, or university supported in whole or in part by a religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, or fraternal organization which is not operated for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

SEC. 4. No person shall hold or conduct a boxing contest or training exhibition in connection therewith in the District of Columbia without a permit from the Commission. Each such permit shall be limited to a period of 1 day, except that in case of any interscholastic or intercollegiate meet a permit may be issued for the duration of such meet, and for training exhibitions in connection with boxing contests where an admission fee is charged or received, a permit may be issued for the duration of the training period. No permit as described in this section shall be issued to any person unless such person agrees to accord to the Commission the right to examine the books of accounts and other records of such person relating to the boxing contest or exhibition for which such permit is issued, and such permit shall so state on its face. A permit may be revoked at any time in the discretion of the Commission.

SEC. 5. No person shall participate as contestant, second, manager of professional contestant, matchmaker, promotor, referee, judge, timekeeper, or announcer, in any box-

ing contest, or training exhibition in connection therewith, in the District of Columbia without a license from the Commission. Such license shall entitle the licensee to participate or engage in boxing contests, or training exhibitions in connection therewith, in the District of Columbia in the capacity named in the license for the period specified therein, and the Commission may suspend or revoke any such license at any time for violation by the licensee of any order, rule, or regulation of the Commission, or for other cause.

SEC. 6. Any permit or license issued by the Commission shall not be valid for the purpose of holding or engaging in any boxing contest, or training exhibition in connection therewith, which does not conform to the rules established by the Commission.

SEC. 7. The Commission is authorized to issue licenses and renewals thereof and permits, and to fix and collect fees therefor, as follows:

For professional contestants and seconds, not to exceed $5 per annum.

For managers of professional contestants, not to exceed $15 per annum.

For promoters, not to exceed $25 per annum, and, in addition, not to exceed $10 for each show.

For amateur contestants, not to exceed $1 per annum.

For referees, not to exceed $10 per annum, and for such other occupations as the Commission may by regulation prescribe, not to exceed $10 per annum.

SEC. 8. Applications for licenses shall be accompanied by the required license fee, payable in advance, and shall be made on such forms and contain such information as may be required by the Commission. Licenses shall expire 1 year from date of issue unless sooner revoked and may be renewed annually. Before a license shall be granted to a promoter, he shall execute and file with the Commission a bond in the sum of $2,000 or 10 percent of the estimated receipts, whichever is the larger, to be approved as to form and sufficiency of sureties by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or by such official as they may designate, or in lieu thereof cash or certified check in equal amount, conditioned for the faithful performance by said promoter of the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, the fulfillment of his contracts with contestants or their managers, and the payment of license and permit fees and taxes on gross receipts. In case of default in such performance, recovery may be had on such bond in the same manner as other penalties are recovered by law.

SEC. 9. Every person holding or conducting any boxing contest, for which an admission fee is charged or received, shall notify the Commission not less than 5 days in advance of the holding of such contest, and after the holding of such contest shall pay forthwith to the Commission a sum, hereby designated as a "gate tax," which shall be an amount equal to 6 percent of the gross receipts, exclusive of any Federal taxes thereon. Payments of money required by this section shall be accompanied by reports in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commission. All tickets of admission to any such boxing contest shall bear clearly upon the face thereof the purchase price of same.

SEC. 10. All funds, whether in cash or other form derived from license fees, permit fees, taxes on gross receipts, penalties, and receipts of whatever nature collected or due under the act of April 24, 1934, remaining unexpended or unobligated on the effective date of this act or provided for by this act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the account "Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia Boxing Commission," and shall be disbursed in the same manner as other trust funds are disbursed by the District of Columbia. The said trust fund shall be available to pay compensation of members and employees of the Commission and reasonable and necessary expenses, including office supplies, furniture and fixtures, postage, official badges, ring equipment, trophies, and actual and necessary traveling expenses of members of the Commission or employees thereof incurred in the performance of their official duties. The said fund shall not be available to pay compensation to members of the Commission unless the same is sufficient to pay the secretary and other employees of the Commission their accrued compensation. If, on the last day of any fiscal year—that is to say, June 30—after the payment, or provision made for payment, of all lawful obligations and of all then accrued compensation of members and employees of the Commission, the said trust fund shall exceed the sum of $10,000, such excess shall be deposited to the credit of the District of Columbia as miscellaneous revenues. The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Commission, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed $500 at any one time, to be used for office and sundry expenses of the Commission and for payment of compensation of inspectors, referees, judges, timekeepers, and examining physicians.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the auditor of the District of Columbia to audit the accounts of the Commission quarterly and make reports thereof to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The auditor shall have free access to all books of accounts, records, and papers of the said Commission.

SEC. 12. Each member of the Commission shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations and examine witnesses concerning any matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission shall be vested with the same powers to issue subpenas as to matters within its jurisdiction as are vested in trial boards of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments; false swearing on the part of any witness before said Commission shall be punishable in the same manner as false swearing before said trial boards, and obedience to any subpena issued by the Commission may be compelled in the same manner as obedience is compelled to subpenas issued by said trial boards, as set forth in the act approved April 16, 1932 (47 Stat. 86).

SEC. 13. The members of the Boxing Commission of the District of Columbia shall not be personally liable in damages or for court costs for any official action of the said Commission performed in good faith in which the said members participate.

SEC. 14. Any person who (1) holds any boxing contest in the District of Columbia without a permit valid and effective at the time, or (2) engages or participates in any boxing contest in the District of Columbia without a license valid and effective at the time, or (3) violates any lawful order, rule, or regulation of the Commission shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

SEC. 15. Prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this act, or of any rule or regulation made under the authority thereof, shall be on information in the municipal court for the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or any of his assistants.

SEC. 16. The term "person", as used in this act, includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations.

SEC. 17. The acts of April 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 608), and June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 691), are hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the courtesy of the Chair. That is all we have to offer from the District of Columbia at the present time.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. LUDLOW submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 4133, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) "making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: ": *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$143,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$13,910,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$318,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
M. E. TYDINGS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CHAN GURNEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Of-

fice Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, salaries, Office of the Secretary: Appropriates $412,500, instead of $400,000 as proposed by the House and $425,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restores the House language, stricken out by the Senate, amended so as to limit the number of messengers to 18, instead of 13 as originally proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue: Appropriates $143,400,000, instead of $135,400,000 as proposed by the House and $144,900,000 as proposed by the Senate; and limits the total amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia to $13,910,000, instead of $13,134,000 as proposed by the House and $14,057,150 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 5, Bureau of Accounts: Appropriates $318,000, instead of $300,000 as proposed by the House and $336,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, salaries of inspectors, Office of Chief Inspector: Appropriates $3,273,400 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $3,154,711 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, Rural Delivery Service: Appropriates $107,690,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $103,315,000 as proposed by the House. The increase of $4,375,000 above the House figure is for the sole purpose of carrying out the provisions of Public Law 205, Seventy-eighth Congress, "to provide temporary additional pay for equipment maintenance for each carrier in Rural Mail Delivery Service." The Budget estimate for this item was not submitted to Congress until after the bill had passed the House.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4133), the Treasury-Post Office Departments' appropriation bill, and I also ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think we are engaging in a bad practice when we take up conference reports on regular appropriation bills immediately after they are submitted by the conferees. We have no idea in the world what the conferees have agreed to. The statement will be read at the desk, but to properly understand what has been done we should have the printed copy. There might be some very important amendments in there.

Mr. Speaker, there is no hurry about this. We are only going to recess for a few days and there will be plenty of time, as the conference report can be agreed to between now and the middle of June.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I assure the gentleman there is no controversial matter whatever in this report. This is unanimously agreed to by all members of the conference and it has been unanimously agreed to by the particular members of the subcommittee having to do with it. There are only seven very slight inconsequential amendments in it and the matter has been ironed out satisfactorily to everyone concerned. I assure the gentleman that had there been anything controversial we would have held it up. This matter, however, has no controversy in it and we thought it desirable and proper to get this out of the way before recess. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of what the gentleman says I am not going to object, but I want to serve notice that this is not to be considered a precedent. Submit the reports for printing under the rule and call it up the next day if you desire. We should have an opportunity to read conference reports on appropriation bills before they are called up, unless it happens to be the last day or two before the end of the fiscal year. I therefore withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, if there is any one who feels this conference report should not be taken up today I think it would be bad practice to take it up because it does not make a particle of difference whether it is agreed to today or a month from now.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. The objections of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] were not to the conference report. He was objecting to what he considered to be a bad practice. In this particular case I assure the gentleman there is no controversy in it and there is no reason why it should not be taken up and disposed of right now.

Mr. TABER. If anybody feels at all that it should not be taken up, I would not think of taking it up if I was in charge of the matter. If anybody feels it should not be taken up I hope they will object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill comes to the House with a unanimous report signed by all conferees, does it not?

Mr. LUDLOW. It does.

Mr. TABER. And represents the viewpoint of the entire committee that worked on this bill?

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact this is a unanimous report and in view of the fact that the amendments are not consequential and are agreeable to every one, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made a moment ago.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY]?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous special order, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCKLEY] for 30 minutes.

(Mr. BUCKLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

AMERICANS ALL

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, 1938, in my remarks to this House in connection with relief for oppressed and persecuted peoples abroad, I said the following:

I represent a district where we have people of all religions—coming from many foreign countries—Ireland, England, Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Scandinavia, France, and many other nationalities. We all live peacefully and are tolerant of each other's rights. That is America.

For 300 years America has been a refuge for the oppressed. There came here the Pilgrims, the Hugenots, the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, the Jews, and many others. It was their love of liberty and the knowledge that America believes in free speech, free press, free assemblage, free religion, that brought them here. All these qualities, summed up, symbolize democracy, and no one can deny that many fine, high-type people came to America, and that their descendants now do them honor. Here they could work, here they could conduct their businesses, here they could till the soil, they could send their children to school, they could go to their respective places of worship unmolested, and hold honorable public office without restriction. Here was a glorious country, and these people in turn made good. They worked hard and long in the factory, in building the railroads, in the mines, in business, in the fields of education, in science, in the professions, in the arts. And, when our country called, they fought valiantly in every war. They became recognized as a definite contribution to America and to its growth.

At that time Hitler and his Nazis had invaded and seized Austria. I knew that the suffering that Hitler had created in Germany was now brought to those in Austria. The devil was moving and I appealed to the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted people of Austria, urging him, in view of the hard-

ships and suffering inflicted because of their religion, to have leniency exercised in the granting of visas, in order to save human life. I am pleased to state that our great Secretary of State cooperated and made plans to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. The President of the United States immediately thereafter extended the plan to the oppressed people of all the lands, and I wired to him the following:

It made me happy to read the humane stand you have taken in behalf of the oppressed of all lands. It is characteristic of the United States, where freedom prevails, to help others in other lands who do not enjoy this privilege. You have indelibly stamped yourself as the true humanitarian that you are. Accept my heartiest thanks.

Recently there was set up the War Refugee Board in order to bring hope and life to millions of people threatened with horrible and ruthless German annihilation, and just a few days ago our President appealed to nations abroad to rescue as many as possible from those countries being seized and occupied by the Nazis.

In 1938 I saw that Hitler and his hordes would sweep on and destroy before him all liberty-loving people. The story has now been told—Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Greece, and so down the line—death and suffering is what he brought to these poor innocent people.

Today we are engaged in the greatest conflict that ever faced this Nation. This struggle will decide whether freedom-loving people have the right to live their lives without molestation, oppression, and slavery from a few dictators and their henchmen.

It is true that since the early development of this Nation some of the people have not been willing to extend the freedom from persecution to other groups. At times it was the Catholic who was denied this freedom, or maligned; at times it was the Jew, and still at other times it was the Protestant. However, America and the great majority of its people believed that freedom was the keystone upon which the United States was founded, and freedom was extended to all regardless of creed. The views of our great statesmen, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Williams, and Lord Baltimore prevailed. And, as I said, the United States became the greatest leading Nation in the world, and became the pattern of tolerance and liberty to all peoples. In this country we have no place for hate of our fellow man, and if one expects to receive tolerance there must be tolerance of the other fellow—otherwise bigotry, racial, and religious persecution are but the means to self-destruction and the tearing down of our democracy and the rights upon which it is based.

For a little over 50 years I have lived amongst all types of people. I have had dealings, both in business, socially, and politically, with many—Italians, Irish, Jewish, Germans, Poles, white and Negro—and I can state from my own experience that I have found no essential difference between people of any national origin or religious belief, or color, and that I judge a man not from what country he is or his parents came, or what church he attends, but how he stands up as a man and what his contributions are to society and to America.

In my home—and I believe the home is the greatest institution of all, presided over by the greatest faculty God has ever devised for mankind, our own father and mother—I was raised with the concept and on the principles of helping my fellow man wherever I could; to listen to the truth and to judge people by their deeds, and never to urge any slander against anyone; that we were all part of the brotherhood of man. I have tried to live up to those plain and basic principles.

At times we hear and we read of instances that occur in various localities where a small minority of the people engage in practices that are foreign to believers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of this country. They desire and seek to stir up hatred in the hearts of Americans against other Americans. They seek to divide and conquer. This condition is European. It is not American. Unfortunately, there is another group who will listen to this spreading of poison, and without investigation of the facts or without thinking for themselves, accept these slanderous and vile remarks as true and become parties to these unthinkable and seditious practices. Ofttimes, whether consciously or otherwise, remarks are made in this legislative hall, which are not wise or prudent, and are jumped upon by these spreaders of hate and widely circulated. For, if they are made under the dome of the Capitol of the United States, then certainly they have prestige, and will be accepted by others in the land. We must, therefore, be cautious of what is said, whether in the heat of excitement or otherwise, for the Capitol of the United States still represents a symbol—the heart of our fair Nation.

Some people would rather listen to the vague accusations than to stand up and raise a voice to defend those who are slandered, when, if the charges made were exposed to the sunlight, they would dry up and disappear. I never had much use for one who would spread gossip, and I have still less use for one who would spread poisonous propaganda. At times people come to me with some of this bigotry, but I immediately attack it with facts rather than give it credence, and when the mail brings this type of malicious slander, it receives the same treatment.

We must stand together—Protestant, Catholic, Jew—united, and when the Catholic is attacked, then the Jew and Protestant must be duty-bound to defend the Catholic; when the Jew is attacked, it is a like duty of the Catholic and Protestant to defend the Jew; and similarly, when the Protestant is attacked, it is the duty of the Catholic and the Jew to defend the Protestant. We are all Americans. What church we attend should not matter. For, we have seen in Europe that where one religious group is attacked, you may be sure that the other religious denominations will come in for their share of brutality. Hitler did not discriminate when inflicting brutality on Catholic, Jew, and Protestant alike. It is most certain that he will fail and bring about his own destruction. We must stand united against hate breeders and crush them wherever they raise their ugly heads. The schools, the churches, labor, management, the press, the radio, the theater, the Government, and every other means must be employed in combating this menace. The spirit of unity, which has been America's heritage and strength from the Declaration of Independence until now, must be continued by us, as men fight and die to preserve it.

We are all God's children. We all believe in religion. We should therefore all believe in the tenets of our faiths, which preach that we should extend to our fellow neighbor the same rights that we expect to have extended to us. Tolerance is the very essence of democracy. That portion of the Constitution guaranteeing religious liberty is of utmost importance to our democratic system. We must all uphold this precious right if our democracy is to endure.

Yes, I said in my speech in 1938, "and when our country called them, they fought valiantly in every war." Today our soldiers are fighting all over the globe. The American people are now engaged in a war to determine the future history of the world. The men and women from every city, town, village, and country site, of every creed, race, and ancestry, are waging a determined fight in order that decency, brotherhood, and freedom will be restored and perpetuated for all liberty-loving people.

When they enlisted or when they were called for service, they were not asked what their religious beliefs are. Today these Americans of all faiths are fighting gallantly, side by side, in the front lines, in the air and on the sea, against Germany and Japan, in order to preserve the freedom and liberty in America, and keep safe those human values upon which our civilization rests.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not true that all races, all peoples, and all nationalities are fighting the common enemy, intolerance, for the safety of the American people and for the preservation of this great country of ours?

Mr. BUCKLEY. All races and all creeds; yes.

There is no distinction in the ranks as to one's religion. They all wear the American uniform. They are enduring hardships of every kind and description; they are giving their lives for their belief in this country, and when the lists of heroes are read, and when the lists of casualties are read, you find the names of people of every origin and religious belief. We hope and pray that this war will be a short one, and that the principles for which they fight shall be sustained.

Let all of us, whether we be Catholic, Jew, or Protestant, join hands in fighting any evidence of hatred that we may come across. We cannot afford to sit

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1314

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1945

MARCH 30, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LUDLOW, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4133]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$412,500*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: *: Provided, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$143,400,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$13,910,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$318,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
M. E. TYDINGS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,
CHAN GURNEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, salaries, Office of the Secretary: Appropriates $412,500, instead of $400,000 as proposed by the House and $425,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restores the House language, stricken out by the Senate, amended so as to limit the number of messengers to 18, instead of 13 as originally proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue: Appropriates $143,400,000, instead of $135,400,000 as proposed by the House and $144,900,000 as proposed by the Senate; and limits the total amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia to $13,910,000, instead of $13,134,000 as proposed by the House and $14,057,150 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 5, Bureau of Accounts: Appropriates $318,000, instead of $300,000 as proposed by the House and $336,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, Salaries of inspectors, Office of Chief Inspector: Appropriates $3,273,400 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $3,154,711 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, Rural Delivery Service: Appropriates $107,690,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $103,315,000 as proposed by the House. The increase of $4,375,000 above the House figure is for the sole purpose of carrying out the provisions of Public Law 205, Seventy-eighth Congress, "to provide temporary additional pay for equipment maintenance for each carrier in Rural Mail Delivery Service." The Budget estimate for this item was not submitted to Congress until after the bill had passed the House.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.

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Office of Budget and Finance 78th-2nd, No. 61
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 3, 1944, for actions of Saturday, April 1, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

SEED PRODUCTION. As revised in Committee (see Digest No. 60), S. 1743 authorizes not over $25,000,000 for AAA payments, on an acreage basis and cleaned-seed basis, to producers of specified grass and legume seeds or seeds designated by WFA as emergency forage crop seed, in such amounts and under such conditions as necessary to encourage the retention and harvest of such seed and its movement into consumption channels for planting in 1945.

1. A.A.A.; GASOLINE RATIONING. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a constituent's letter and statement claiming AAA coercion in connection with gasoline rations and participation in the AAA farm plan (pp. 3437-8).

2. FOOD ADMINISTRATION; FISCAL MANAGEMENT. Sen. Wiley, Wis., urged a unified food administration, an efficient congressional fiscal mechanism, and a clearly define domestic policy (pp. 3435-7).

3. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill H.R. 4133 (p. 3429). This bill will now be sent to the President. (For provisions of interest see Digests 21, suppl., and 59.)

4. TRANSPORTATION; RURAL ROADS. Sen. Stewart, Okla., discussed and urged support for his S. 1498, "providing for construction of all-weather types of farm roads" (pp. 3430-2).

5. SOLDIER-VOTE BILL. Received the President's message on S. 1285, the soldier-vote bill, which became law April 1, without his signature (H. Doc. 523) (p. 3423).

6. PERSONNEL. Received Civil Service's proposed legislation to amend the Classification Act to clarify the meaning of references in the act to number of employees supervised and size of organization unit. To Civil Service Committee (pp. 3424-5).

Received the Budget Bureau Director's tables showing the number of employees required by the executive agencies for the 3rd quarter of the fiscal year 1944. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3425.)

7. VETERANS; FARM LOANS. Received a N.Dak. Legislature resolution favoring Federal appropriations for loans to veterans' rehabilitation and their purchase of farm homes ownership under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3425)

8. WATER CONSERVATION; RECLAMATION. Received a N.Dak. Legislature resolution urging investigation of the relative value of the Mo. River waters for domestic, farm, irrigation, industrial, and mining needs. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 3425.)

9. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES; POST-WAR PLANNING. Received resolutions from the National Aircraft Conference favoring freezing of prices before establishment of stabilized wages, subsidies, and reestablishment of NRPB (pp. 3426-7).

10. OPIUM PRODUCTION. Received a Kans. Federation of Women's Club resolution favoring limitation of opium production. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 3427.

11. ADJOURNED until Apr. 12. (p. 3437).

HOUSE

12. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 221, favoring relief for starving Europeans (pp. 3450, 3457).

13. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cannon, Mo., described, and commended WFA's handling of, the farm-labor program (pp. 3450-1).

14. FARM CREDIT. Rep. Mundt, S.Dak., urged adjustment of seed-feed loan debts (pp. 3454-5).

15. EGG PRICES. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., criticized egg prices, stating that the support prices are not being paid (p. 3439).

16. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Mott, Oreg., urged support for and discussed the provision of his H.R. 2426, the highway construction bill, and inserted his address befor the National Association of State Highway Officials (pp. 3441-4).

17. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, discussed the work of the Republican Food Study Committee and stated, "The...committee has functioned without a single penny of expense" 9pp. 3444-5).

18. VETERANS; FARM LOANS. Rep. Rankin, Miss., stated that the World War Veterans' Legislation in making a thorough study of S. 1767, the "GI Bill of Rights," and discussed the bill's unemployment provisions (pp. 3445-9).

19. TAXATION; FARM INCOME. Rep. Carlson, Kans., made a statement relative to filing of anticipated income by farmers in order "to relieve some of the confusion and uncertainty regarding estimates for the farmers" (p. 3445).

20. ADJOURNED until Wed., Apr. 12 (p. 3457).

BILLS INTRODUCED

21. SOLDIERS' VOTE BILL. By Sen. Green, R.I., S. 1828, to amend P.L. 712, 77th Cong to facilitate voting, in time of war, by members of the armed forces and others absent from the place of their residence. To Privileges and Elections Committe (p. 3429)

22. VETERANS. By Rep. Carter, Calif., H.R. 4552, to provide Federal aid for the readjustment in civilian life of veterans. To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee. (p. 3457.)

Office of Budget and Finance

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1944 No. 61

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the recess period from Saturday, April 1, to Wednesday, April 12, will be published not later than FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1944. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision or extension of remarks, as authorized by either House, be placed in the hands of the Public Printer before this date so as to insure their insertion in the permanent edition of the Record.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, maker of all things, judge of all men, solemnize our hearts with reverential and penitential awe as these holy days over which is the shadow of a cross we follow the wounded footsteps of man's Best Man, love's Best Love as in lowly pomp He rides on into His Nation's crowded Capital. Teach us anew, as we look on Him in whose face Thy glory is revealed, the pretense of pride, the hollowness of ambition, the vanity of power, the deceit of riches, the disillusionment of fame. In the set and steadfast face of that Servant of all who rides on to die, may we see anew the might of love, the royalty of self-giving, the majesty of meekness.

"O Thou whose dreams enthrall the heart, Ride on! Ride on!
Ride on 'till tyranny and greed are evermore undone.
In mart and court and parliament the common good increase
'Till men at last shall ring the bells of brotherhood and peace."

In the dear Redeemer's name who hath swallowed up death in victory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, March 30, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 31, 1944, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1640. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts and bequests for the United States Naval Academy; and

S. 1647. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1895, as amended.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVED DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of March 30, 1944, the following message from the House of Representatives was received during the recess of the Senate:

That the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1028) to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia.

That the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2648) for the relief of Avid Evers.

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 2618. An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

That the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

That the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 75) providing for an adjournment of Congress from Thursday, March 30, 1944, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 248) for the relief of Louis Courcil; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MCGEHEE, Mr. DICKSTEIN, and Mr. PITTENGER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 544) for the relief of Rev. C. M. McKay; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MCGEHEE, Mr. FERNANDEZ, and Mr. CHENOWETH were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1313) for the relief of Delores Lewis; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MCGEHEE, Mr. ABERNETHY, and Mr. CARSON of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1411) for the relief of Eddie T. Stewart; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MCGEHEE, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1412) for the relief of Mildred B. Hampton; asked a conference with

the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. PATTON, and Mr. CARSON of Ohio were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2625) for the relief of Edward E. Held and Mary Jane Held; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. FERNANDEZ, and Mr. JENNINGS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Mavix Norrine Cothron and the legal guardian of Norma Lee Cothron, Florence Janet Cothron, and Nina Faye Cothron; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. SAUTHOFF were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

That the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2850. An act to authorize the rezoning of certain property in the District of Columbia as a residential area;

H. R. 4327. An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a minimum wage board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under authority of the order of March 30, 1944, the Vice President during the recess of the Senate signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, which had been received from the House of Representatives and signed previously by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 1216. An act for the relief of Walter Ervin and Cora Ervin;

H. R. 1421. An act for the relief of Paul B. Lingle;

H. R. 2234. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christine Hansen;

H. R. 2273. An act for the relief of E. C. Fudge;

H. R. 2337. An act for the relief of John Joseph Defeo;

H. R. 2616. An act to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete payment of awards in connection with the war minerals relief statutes;

H. R. 2778. An act to ratify and confirm Act 16 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1943, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1935;

H. R. 3075. An act for the relief of Mrs. Isabella Tucker;

H. R. 3247. An act for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker;

H. R. 3259. An act to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration;

H. R. 3362. An act to fix the annual compensation of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 3408. An act to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code;

H. R. 3602. An act to amend the act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels;

H. R. 3668. An act for the relief of C. C. Evensen;

H. R. 3847. An act to exempt certain officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes;

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended;

H. R. 4346. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4377. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy;

H. R. 4381. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution providing for the employment of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets, House of Representatives.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR CHARLES L. McNARY

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in the Progressive for March 20 appears a beautiful tribute, entitled "Oregon's 'Charlie Mac'," written by Capt. Richard L. Neuberger, for years one of Senator McNary's dear friends. The deftness of the writer's touch as he treats of our late friend betokens an affection of which the RECORD should speak, and I ask unanimous consent that the tribute be printed at this point.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OREGON'S "CHARLIE MAC"

(By Capt. Richard L. Neuberger)

He was one of the last links with the old progressives of the great tradition. William Borah is gone and so are Tom Walsh and the elder Bob La Follette. George Norris is in retirement. And now Senator Charles McNary, of Oregon, is gone, too.

He was essentially a kind man. He was moved by generous impulses and by deep human sympathy. He had few preconceived social and economic beliefs. This was one of the reasons for his unrivaled personal popularity among men of all political faiths. He was no breast beater, no table pounder. He neither proclaimed nor declaimed. He never looked down from Olympian heights. He did not aspire to rule or sovereignty or power.

Charles Linza McNary, for 26 years United States Senator from Oregon, was happy in that position. He declined many opportunities to be Governor of his State. He was a reluctant candidate for Vice President. Once his friend, Senator Jim Couzens, of Michigan, wanted to contribute $100,000 to a campaign fund to back McNary for the Presidency.

McNary smiled and little crow's-feet appeared at the corners of his eyes, as he scrawled on the back of the restaurant menu:

"The Presidential bee is a deadly bug.
I've seen it work on others.
O Lord, protect me from its hug,
And let it sting my brothers."

McNary's beliefs and convictions stemmed from kindness and tolerance. In basic philosophy he was neither a liberal nor a conservative. His views spanned both sides. He was for public ownership of water power but he was skeptical of Government bureaucracy. He voted against extending the draft, but he favored the original lend-lease bill. He backed up much of the criticism which his running mate, Wendell Willkie, directed against the New Deal, but he did not go along with all of Willkie's comments on foreign affairs.

FRIENDSHIPS CUT PARTY LINES

He liked people. His friends were universal. He liked the President immensely, and this regard Mr. Roosevelt reciprocated. BOB LA FOLLETTE and Senator ARTHUR CAPPER were among McNary's closest cronies. Gen. George C. Marshall was another intimate of the Oregon Senator. They first met when Marshall was a brigadier general in command of the historic old post at Vancouver Barracks.

There was a rectitude about Senator McNary which no events could wear away. He was Republican minority leader, but when he felt the administration was moving in the right direction, he went along with administration policies. He was Willkie's running mate, but when he could not agree with Willkie's views he said so. He and President Roosevelt were good friends, on warm, personal terms, but he did not hesitate to challenge the President on many issues.

McNary's family went back a long way in Oregon history. He once told me, "I go back a long way too, Dick." He was acutely conscious of the events behind him. He knew that his grandfather had crossed the continent in a covered wagon and floated, hungry and tattered, down the Columbia River on a raft.

His farm, Fir Cone, held for him memories of his grandmother, Linza, and of his other pioneer predecessors. Fir Cone was one of his conversation pieces. "I want to see Fir Cone," said BOB LA FOLLETTE as he arrived in Oregon for the funeral. "Charlie never got tired of talking about Fir Cone."

SENATE'S BEST-LOVED MEMBER

Senator McNary was wise and cynical and urbane, yet he delighted in chatting with his farm neighbors in the Willamette Valley. He liked people and people liked him. He always was to Oregon what Jefferson must have been to Virginia. Fir Cone was for a quarter of a century Oregon's Monticello. Without bias, malice, or personal ambition he studied the questions which affected his native State. Many things which unscrupulous politicians might have wanted to do, they did not do because of fear of him and his influence.

Oregon was proud of Harry Lane, and later of Harry Lane's successor. When Senator Lane died, the elder La Follette quoted, "He added to the sum of human joy, and if everyone to whom he had done some loving service were to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers."

That could have been said about Harry Lane's successor. "Charlie Mac" was the best-loved Member of the United States Senate, and he was almost a final link with the men who 20 years ago fought for equality for agriculture and to retain Muscle Shoals for the people.

Oregon is not represented in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol at Washington, D. C. A number of States are represented by former Senators—New Hampshire by Daniel Webster, South Carolina by John C. Calhoun, Wisconsin by Robert M. La Follette, Sr., Louisiana by Huey P. Long, Missouri by Thomas H. Benton. Someday Charles Linza McNary may be there, too.

Mr. BREWSTER. There has been the suggestion from the White House, in a special message to the Congress, that we should all "stand up and be counted on the soldier-ballot bill." I should like to inquire of the very learned Senator from Rhode Island how the President is now to be counted on this measure. Is he for it as indicated by his action in letting it become a law? Or is he against it as indicated by his criticisms? Is he standing up or sitting down?

Mr. GREEN. The Senator is in possession of all the facts of which I know, and can reach his own conclusion.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator from Rhode Island will yield, what is really disturbing the Senator from Maine is how the votes are to be counted in November, not how the President is to be counted. [Laughter.]

Mr. BREWSTER. We have no doubt regarding the count in November.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I was a delegate to and chairman of the committee on resolutions of the convention in Rhode Island to which I have referred, and the resolution on this subject adopted will be submitted to the people for approval on April 11 and will enable the general assembly to pass the legislation necessary to accept the President's invitation. I have no doubt that the people and general assembly will approve of such action.

May I suggest that Rhode Island's action should be an example to other States of the Nation, because this subject, to me and, I believe, to the American people as a whole, is one of the most vital issues we have for solution at the present time.

The President also extended an invitation to the Congress to amend Senate bill 1285, which is now the law. Accordingly, I now, for myself and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by the act of April 1, 1944, and so forth, and request that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and so referred.

The bill (S. 1828) to amend Public Law 712, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by the act of April 1, 1944, entitled "An act to facilitate voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces, members of the merchant marine, and others, absent from the place of their residence, and to amend the Act of September 16, 1942, and for other purposes," was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 2850. An act to authorize the rezoning of certain property in the District of Columbia as a residential area; H. R. 4327. An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 242. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended.

SUBSIDIES AND FOOD ALLOTMENT PLAN—INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. CLARK of Idaho asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an interview with Senator LA FOLLETTE by Mr. Bennett, of the National Broadcasting Co., on the subject Subsidies and the Food Allotment Plan, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE REPUBLICAN JOB—ADDRESS BY ALF M. LANDON

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by former Gov. Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, at the Republican State convention, held at Topeka, Kans., on March 31, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

VIEWS OF FORMER GOVERNOR COX ON PEACE LEAGUE

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an Associated Press Dispatch under the headline "Cox urges United States to join world peace league," which appears in the Appendix.]

ITALIAN LEGAL CODES—ARTICLE FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS QUARTERLY JOURNAL

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Italian Legal Codes on the Eve of the Allied Invasion," published in the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, which appears in the Appendix.]

VOTING STRENGTH OF STATES AT NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a table, from the document Factual Campaign Information, showing the voting strength of the States at National conventions and in the Electoral College in 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Streamlining Congress" from the Easton (Pa.) Express, and an editorial entitled "Self-Rescue" from the News, of Greensboro, N. C., which appear in the Appendix.]

OUR IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—ARTICLE BY CHARLES A. BEARD

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Our Irresponsible Government," written by Charles A. Beard and published in the Progressive of March 6, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY IN COSTA RICA

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Forty Million Dollar Lesson," discussing the work of the United States Army Engineers on the Inter-American Highway in Costa Rica, written by Alvaro Facio and published in the Inter-American of March 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

SHIPPING AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE—ARTICLE FROM THE GRACE LOG

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Shipping and the National Defense," published in the Grace Log for February-March 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

INSURANCE AND AIR COMMERCE

[Mr. O'MAHONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from A Study of Insurance, prepared by the Civil Aeronautics Board, which appear in the Appendix.]

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4123) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: ": *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$143,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$13,910,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$318,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
M. E. TYDINGS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,
CHAN GURNEY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The motion was agreed to.

CONFIRMATION OF SENATOR HOMER T. BONE AS JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a message from the President of the United States has come to the desk, and to the membership of the Senate, in which the President honors, signally, a Member of the Senate by appointing him to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit.

Mr. President, the rules of the Committee on the Judiciary require that when a nomination for a judgeship is sent to that committee, the committee shall give 1 week's notice of a hearing on the nomination so that anyone who cares to protest the confirmation may appear. In this instance a Member of the Senate of the United States is named by the President, a Member of the Senate of outstanding ability. His ability has been made manifest on the floor of the Senate many, many times. He has represented his State with unusual ability and unusual zeal.

This morning I hurriedly called a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary, at which a quorum only attended. I attempted to confer with as many other members of the committee as possible for advice as to the course to be pursued. By direction of the committee, I am taking the floor now to ask unanimous consent that our colleague, Hon. HOMER T. BONE, named by the President of the United States to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, be confirmed without the nomination being referred to the committee. Similar action has been taken before in one or two instances, and never, in my judgment, was it more justified than it would be on this occasion.

Senator BONE has been a Member of the Senate for so many years that every Senator knows him, respects him, and admires him for his fearlessness, for his independence of thought and action, and for his unusual ability.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nomination of Hon. HOMER T. BONE to be judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit be confirmed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a nomination, which will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of HOMER T. BONE, of Washington, to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? The Chair hears none, and the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the procedure suggested short circuits many of the rules and practices of the Senate, but I feel so sure that Senator BONE would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate when the matter might again be presented to us that I see no reason for objecting now to the course proposed by the Senator from Nevada. I am sure the Members of the Senate on this side of the aisle have the very highest respect for the abilities and character of the Senator from Washington, and I feel sure there would be no objection to the confirmation of his nomination at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish merely to express my profound regret at the departure of the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] from the Senate. I congratulate him upon his appointment, if he wanted to go upon the bench, and I assume he did or he would not have consented to have his name sent to the Senate by the President. Nevertheless, I do regret his departure from the Senate for any reason. He has been one of the ablest, most consistent, and persistent advocates of legislation for the benefit of the whole people. His ability is recognized, of course his character is respected, and his intellectual honesty is beyond question.

I did not want Senator BONE's nomination to be confirmed without expressing my very deep sorrow that he is leaving the Senate, where he has made a very outstanding record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

T. N. E. C. MONOGRAPH ON PATENTS AND FREE ENTERPRISE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement in the nature of an advertising notice for the Superintendent of Documents. The Senate adopted a resolution earlier in the week authorizing the Committee on Patents to republish the monograph of the Temporary National Economic Committee on Patents and Free Enterprise written by Prof. Walter Hamilton, of Yale University Law School. The Superintendent of Documents has already sold 3,275 copies of the original issue. In other words, the public demand for this document has been rather great, and the Superintendent of Documents, acting upon the authority of the Senate which has authorized this republication, has ordered some additional copies for sale. I make the announcement so that readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD who may be interested may know that these copies will now be available at 25 cents each.

It may be of interest to the Senate to know that the Superintendent of Documents has already collected almost $1,000 from the sale of this document to date.

The demand for copies of the monograph—it is known as Monograph No. 31—has come from schools, courts, industry, economists, inventors, and the general public. Members of Congress receive many requests for the document, as I know from the number of telephone calls and letters which have come to my office from both Senators and Representatives. I make this announcement so that they also may be aware of the new edition.

IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL RURAL ROADS

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, in November of last year I introduced a bill (S. 1498) providing for the construction of all-weather types of farm roads. I wish to make a brief statement with respect to the bill.

Throughout this country we have vast networks of hard-surfaced highways which are, perhaps, the finest in the world. We have super highways and we have super-duper highways; but 42 percent of our farms are still in the mud.

I believe the improvement of local rural roads is this country's foremost transportational need.

Of the 2,400,000 miles of these roads, the farm-to-market mail routes, school-bus routes, and the like, in our 48 States, only 45,000 miles have high-type pavement and some 99,000 additional miles have low-type. The bulk of this vast over-all mileage probably does not warrant pavement, but, as can readily be seen, only a ridiculously small fragment has been hard-surfaced.

Many county and State highway departments are now and for years have been engaged in improving local rural roads, and there are now sections of the country which are adequately, or almost adequately, supplied with hard-surfaced byways. But this amounts to only a pitiful part of the whole, a few patches on the map.

I have been long concerned with getting the farmer in my State out of the mud. I believe it has now become a responsibility of the National Government. Already our Government has, through financial and other assistance, been instrumental in bringing this country's systems of National and State highways to their present widespread development. It is high time that we should give a hand to the mud-bound farmer.

In considering this problem, it occurred to me that if we are to spend Federal money to aid in reconverting this country to a peacetime economy, if we are to spend money to keep the machine in motion, we could hit upon no more constructive public-works enterprise than a program for improving local rural roads. As Senators already know, road building is one of the best of job providers. It goes without saying that any reduction in the farmer's cost of getting his produce to market will be economical for the city man as well as the country man.

With these considerations in mind, I introduced in the Senate last November a bill (S. 1498) which would provide for the expenditure of a billion and half dollars during the 3 succeeding years following the end of the war for the construction of all-weather types of farm roads. The expenditure of this money should provide jobs for more than a half million men for 3 full years.

At the time I introduced the bill, I gave no explanation of it on the floor. Since that time, several Members of this body have expressed to me their interest in the measure and have asked for some exposition of its provisions.

Under the bill there would be appropriated annually $375,000,000 for 3 years, to be matched by the States and counties receiving it on a 3-to-1 basis. This matching scheme would provide an aggregate of $500,000,000 a year for the program. Before arriving at this figure for the over-all expenditure, I consulted officers of the American Road Builders Association an various State and county highway officials. It was their conclusion, as a result of their experience and research, that not more than this

April

[Public Law 293—78th Congress]
[Chapter 175—2d Session]
[H. R. 4133]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Treasury, Under Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the temporary employment of experts, $412,500: *Provided*, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary.

Reimbursement to District of Columbia, benefit payments to White House Police and Secret Service forces: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the District of Columbia on a monthly basis for benefit payments made from the revenues of the District of Columbia to members of the White House Police force and such members of the United States Secret Service Division as are entitled thereto under the Act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1118), to the extent that such benefit payments are in excess of the salary deductions of such members credited to said revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, pursuant to section 12 of the Act of September 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 718), as amended, $25,000.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

Foreign funds control: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3 and 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. (App.) 3, and 50 U. S. C. (Suppl. 1941) 5 (b)), and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or instructions issued thereunder; and in exercising fiscal, financial, banking, property-control, and related functions, authorized by law, and administered by the Treasury Department in foreign countries and arising out of military operations of the United States; including personal services; printing; maintenance, repair, and operation of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; and reimbursement of any other appropriation or other funds of the United States or any agency, instrumentality, Territory, or

possession thereof, including the Philippine Islands, and reimbursement of any Federal Reserve bank for printing and other expenditures; $4,000,000.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $169,295.

OFFICE OF TAX LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the employment of experts, $103,300.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, $181,500.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Salaries: For the General Counsel and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $150,000.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $191,495.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK

Salaries: For the Chief Clerk and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $345,000.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, including operating expenses of the Treasury, Treasury Annex, Auditors', and Liberty Loan Buildings; financial journals, purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and lawbooks, technical and scientific books, newspapers, and periodicals, expenses incurred in completing imperfect series, library cards, supplies, and all other necessary expenses connected with the library; not exceeding $17,000 for traveling expenses, including the payment of actual transportation and subsistence expenses to any person whom the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time invite to the city of Washington or elsewhere for conference and advisory purposes in furthering the work of the Department; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and three passenger automobiles (one for the Secretary of the Treasury and two for general use of the Department), all to be used for official purposes only; file holders and cases; fuel, oils, grease, and heating supplies and equipment; gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, including material, fixtures, and equipment therefor; floor covering and repairs thereto, furniture and office equipment, including supplies therefor and repairs thereto; purchase and repair of uniforms for elevator conductors; awnings, window shades, and fixtures; cleaning supplies and equipment; drafting equipment; flags;

hand trucks; ladders; miscellaneous hardware; streetcar fares not exceeding $650; thermometers; lavatory equipment and supplies; tools and sharpening same; laundry service; laboratory supplies and equipment; removal of rubbish; postage; not to exceed $30,000 for stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including tags, labels, and index cards, printed in the course of manufacturing, packing boxes and other materials necessary for shipping stationery supplies, and cost of transportation of stationery supplies purchased free on board point of shipment and of such supplies shipped from Washington to field offices; and other absolutely necessary articles, supplies, and equipment not otherwise provided for; $250,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations for the Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of the Public Debt, Internal Revenue Service, Procurement Division, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Division of Disbursement, and Foreign Funds Control for the fiscal year 1945 are hereby made available for the payment of items otherwise properly chargeable to this appropriation, the provisions of section 6, Act of August 23, 1912 (31 U. S. C. 669), to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus and offices, and field services thereof, except such bureaus and offices as may be otherwise specifically provided for, including materials for the use of the bookbinder, located in the Treasury Department, but not including work done at the New York Customhouse bindery authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing in accordance with the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), $24,000.

CUSTODY OF TREASURY BUILDINGS

Salaries of operating force: For the Superintendent of Treasury Buildings and for other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the operating force of the Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, the Library Loan Building, the Belasco Theatre Building, the Auditors' Building, and the west and south annexes thereof, $580,000.

FISCAL SERVICE

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses: For salaries in the District of Columbia and all other expenses (except printing and binding) of the Bureau of Accounts, including contract stenographic reporting services, stationery (not to exceed $10,000), supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Accounts, $830,000.

Salaries and expenses, deposit of withheld taxes: For all necessary expenses incident to the deposit of withheld taxes in Government depositories pursuant to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $47,000 for printing and binding; and reimbursement to Federal

Reserve banks for printing and other necessary expenses, $675,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Accounts, $32,000.

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For all necessary salaries and expenses, except printing and binding, of the Division of Disbursement, including personal services in the District of Columbia, stationery, and travel, $3,750,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement" from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Prison Industries, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Food Distribution Administration, and the Farm Security Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expense incurred in performing the function of disbursement therefor.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $82,500.

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For contingent expenses under the requirements of section 3653 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 545), for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, transportation of notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, transportation of gold coin and gold certificates transferred to Federal Reserve banks and branches, United States mints and assay offices, and the Treasury, after March 9, 1933, actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649, Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 548), also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, $400,000.

Recoinage of silver coins: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the recoinage of worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coins of the United States now in the Treasury or hereafter received, and to reimburse the Treasurer of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coins and the amount the same will produce in new coins, $200,000.

Relief of the indigent, Alaska: For the payment to the United States district judges in Alaska (not to exceed 10 per centum of the receipts from licenses collected outside of incorporated towns in Alaska), to be expended for the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident, $20,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 18 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, and any other collections erroneously received and covered which are not properly chargeable to any other appropriation, $75,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet any expenditures of the character formerly chargeable to the appropriation accounts abolished under section 17 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934, approved June 26, 1934, payable from the funds held by the United States in the trust fund receipt account "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown", $15,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Salaries and expenses: For necessary salaries and expenses connected with the administration of any public debt issues and United States paper currency issues with which the Secretary of the Treasury is charged, including the purchase of lawbooks, directories, books of reference, periodicals, newspapers, and stationery (not to exceed $45,000), the maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for use of the Destruction Committee, and personal services in the District of Columbia, $5,900,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Public Debt, $65,000.

Distinctive paper for United States securities: For distinctive paper for United States currency, including transportation of paper, traveling, mill, and other necessary expenses, and salaries of employees and allowance, in lieu of expenses, of officer or officers detailed from the Treasury Department, not exceeding $50 per month each when actually on duty, $929,000: *Provided*, That in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper for the fiscal year 1945 between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

Expenses of loans: The indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" (31 U. S. C. 760, 761), shall not be used during the fiscal year 1945 to supplement the appropriations otherwise provided for the current work of the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the amount obligated under such indefinite appropriation during such fiscal year shall not exceed $109,500,000 to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That the proviso in the Act of June 16, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 761), limiting the availability of this appropriation for expenses of operations on account of any public debt issue to the close of the fiscal year next following the fiscal year in which such issue was made, shall not apply to savings bond transactions handled by the Federal Reserve banks for account of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $4,075,000: *Provided*, That with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred to this appropriation and to the appropriations "Printing and binding, Office of the Treasurer of the United States" and "Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United

States", from funds respectively available for such purposes for the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal land banks and other banks and corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, United States Maritime Commission, Food Distribution Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Public Housing Authority, Commodity Credit Corporation, and corporations and banks under the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, such sums as may be necessary to cover the expenses incurred on account of such respective activities in clearing of checks, servicing of bonds, handling of collections, and rendering of accounts therefor.

Contingent expenses, Office of the Treasurer of the United States: For all necessary expenses, other than personal services and printing and binding, including travel expenses and purchase of periodicals and books of reference, $400,000.

Salaries (reimbursable): For personal services in the District of Columbia, in redeeming Federal Reserve notes, $85,000, to be reimbursed by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, $115,000.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For collecting the revenue from customs, for enforcement, as specified in Executive Order Numbered 9083, of certain navigation laws, for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue, and not to exceed $100,000 for the securing of evidence of violations of the customs and navigation laws; for expenses of transportation and transfer of customs receipts from points where there are no Government depositories; not to exceed $84,500 for foreign living allowances; not to exceed $500 for subscriptions to newspapers; not to exceed $85,000 for stationery; not to exceed $12,000 for improving, repairing, maintaining, or preserving buildings, inspection stations, office quarters, including living quarters for officers, sheds, and sites along the Canadian and Mexican borders acquired under authority of the Act of June 26, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 68); and for the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty at a price of not exceeding $1,300 each), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; for the payment of extra compensation earned by customs officers or employees for overtime services, at the expense of the parties in interest, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act approved February 13, 1911, as amended by the Act approved February 7, 1920, and section 451 of the Tariff Act, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 261, 267, and 1451), the receipts from such overtime services to be deposited as a refund to the appropriation from which such overtime compensation is paid, in accordance with the provisions of section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; for the cost of seizure, storage, and disposition of any merchandise, vehicle and team, automobile, boat, air or water craft, or any other conveyance seized under the provisions of the customs

laws, for the purchase of arms, ammunition, and accessories; not to exceed $700,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of ten persons from the field force authorized to be detailed under section 525 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and reimbursement, at not to exceed 3 cents per mile, of employees for travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in inspecting, guarding, admeasuring, examining, sampling, investigating, and storekeeping duties within the limits of their official station, $25,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, Bureau of Customs, including the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $85,000.

Refunds and drawbacks (indefinite appropriation): For the refund or payment of customs collections or receipts, and for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, as authorized by law, there is hereby made available such amount as may be necessary.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Salaries: Comptroller of the Currency and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $276,600.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, $17,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes and the administration of the internal-revenue laws, including the administration of such provisions of other laws as are authorized by or pursuant to law to be administered by or under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, including one stamp agent (to be reimbursed by the stamp manufacturers) and the employment of experts; the securing of evidence of violations of the Acts, the cost of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States and expenses incident to such chemists testifying when necessary; telegraph and telephone service, postage, freight, express, necessary expenses incurred in making investigations in connection with the enrollment or disbarment of practitioners before the Treasury Department in internal-revenue matters, expenses of seizure and sale, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, including stenographic reporting services; for the acquisition of property under the provisions of title III of the Liquor Law Repeal and Enforcement Act, approved August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 872–881), and the operation, maintenance, and repair of property acquired under such title III; for the purchase (not to exceed thirty-four), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary, for official use of the Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units in field work; printing and binding (not to exceed $2,000,000); and the procurement of such supplies, stationery (not to exceed $1,400,000), equipment, furniture, mechanical devices, laboratory supplies, periodicals, newspapers for the Alcohol Tax Unit, ammunition, lawbooks and books of reference, and such other articles as may be necessary,

$143,400,000, of which amount not to exceed $13,910,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not more than $100,000 of the total amount appropriated herein may be expended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for detecting and bringing to trial persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws or conniving at the same, including payments for information and detection of such violation.

Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes: For refunds and payments of processing and related taxes as authorized by titles IV and VII, Revenue Act of 1936, as amended; for refunds of taxes collected (including penalties and interest) under the Cotton Act of April 21, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 598), the Tobacco Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 1275), and the Potato Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 782), in accordance with the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 (52 Stat. 1150), as amended, and as otherwise authorized by law; and for redemption of tax stamps purchased under the aforesaid Tobacco and Potato Acts, there is hereby continued available, during the fiscal year 1945, the unexpended balance of the funds made available to the Treasury Department for these purposes for the fiscal year 1944 by the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944.

Additional income tax on railroads in Alaska: For the payment to the Treasurer of Alaska of an amount equal to the tax of 1 per centum collected on the gross annual income of all railroad corporations doing business in Alaska, on business done in Alaska, which tax is in addition to the normal income tax collected from such corporations on net income, the amount of such additional tax to be applicable to general Territorial purposes, $21,850.

Refunding internal-revenue collections (indefinite appropriation): For refunding internal-revenue collections, as provided by law, including the payment of claims for the prior fiscal years and payment of accounts arising under "Allowance or draw-back (Internal Revenue)", "Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)", "Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928", and "Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty", there is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress by internal-revenue districts and alphabetically arranged of all disbursements hereunder in excess of $500 as required by section 3 of the Act of May 29, 1928 (sec. 3776, I. R. C.), including the names of all persons and corporations to whom such payments are made, together with the amount paid to each.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Salaries and expenses: For expenses to enforce sections 2550–2565; 2567–2571; 2590–2603; 3220–3228; 3230–3238 of the Internal Revenue Code; the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 171–184); the Act of June 14, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 282–282c and 21 U. S. C. 197–198) and the Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U. S. C. Supp. II, 188–188n), including the employment of executive officers, attorneys, agents, inspectors, chemists, supervisors, clerks, messengers, and other necessary employees in the field and in the Bureau of Narcotics in the District of Columbia, to be appointed as authorized by law; the securing of information and

evidence of violations of the aforementioned laws and regulations promulgated thereunder; the costs of chemical analyses made by others than employees of the United States; the purchase of such supplies, equipment, mechanical devices, books, stationery (not to exceed $6,000), and such other expenditures as may be necessary in the several field offices; cost incurred by officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in the seizure, forfeiture, storage, and disposition of property under the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U. S. C. 781–788) and the internal-revenue laws; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary for official use in field work; purchase of arms and ammunition; in all, $1,338,467, of which amount not to exceed $195,964 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for the collection and dissemination of information and appeal for law observance and law enforcement, including cost of printing, purchase of newspapers, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith and not exceeding $1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Narcotics: *Provided further*, That not exceeding $10,000 may be expended for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice: *Provided further*, That moneys expended from this appropriation for the purchase of narcotics including marihuana, and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriation for enforcement of the narcotic and marihuana laws current at time of the deposit.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Narcotics, $4,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

For the work of engraving and printing, exclusive of repay work, during the fiscal year 1945, United States currency and internal-revenue stamps, including opium orders and special-tax stamps required under the Act of December 17, 1914 (26 U. S. C. 1040, 1383), checks, drafts, and miscellaneous work, as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the Director, two Assistant Directors, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including wages of rotary press plate printers at per diem rates and all other plate printers at piece rates to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the rates usually paid for such work; and all other necessary expenses, except printing and binding, including engravers' and printers' materials and other materials, including distinctive and nondistinctive paper, except distinctive paper for United States currency and Federal Reserve bank currency; purchase of tabulating machine card checks; equipment of, repairs to, and maintenance of buildings and grounds and minor alterations to buildings; periodicals, examples of engraving and printing, including foreign securities and stamps, and books of reference, not to exceed $500; traveling expenses not to exceed $15,000; articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees, not to exceed $2,200; stationery, not to exceed $5,000; transfer to the Bureau of Standards for scientific investigations in connection with the work of the Bureau of Engrav-

ing and Printing, not to exceed $15,000; and maintenance and driving of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; $10,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $5,500.

During the fiscal year 1945 all proceeds derived from work performed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not covered and embraced in the appropriations for such Bureau for such fiscal year, instead of being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, as provided by the Act of August 4, 1886 (31 U. S. C. 176), shall be credited when received to the appropriations for such Bureau for the fiscal year 1945.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

Salaries: For the Chief of the Division and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $85,000.

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: For salaries and other expenses under the authority or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in detecting, arresting, and delivering into the custody of the United States marshal or other officer having jurisdiction, dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money, persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, and altering United States notes, bonds, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, and other obligations and securities of the United States and of foreign governments (including endorsements thereon and assignments thereof), as well as the coins of the United States and of foreign governments, and persons committing other crimes against the laws of the United States relating to the Treasury Department and the several branches of the public service under its control; purchase (not to exceed twenty), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles when necessary; purchase of arms and ammunition; stationery (not to exceed $7,500); traveling expenses; and for no other purpose whatsoever, except in the performance of other duties specifically authorized by law, and in the protection of the person of the President and the members of his immediate family and of the person chosen to be President of the United States, $1,629,090: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $15,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws relating to the Treasury Department, and for services or information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

White House Police: For one captain, one inspector, four lieutenants, six sergeants, and one hundred and eight privates, at rates of pay provided by law, $300,000, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of April 22, 1940 (3 U. S. C. 62).

For uniforming and equipping the White House Police, including the purchase, issue, and repair of revolvers, and the purchase and issue of ammunition and miscellaneous supplies, to be procured in such manner as the President in his discretion may determine, $9,000.

Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury buildings: For salaries and expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms,

maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and the purchase of arms and ammunition and miscellaneous equipment, $600,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $100,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", may be transferred to this appropriation to cover service rendered such Bureau in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps, and other papers of value the cost of producing which is not covered and embraced in the direct appropriations for such Bureau: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may detail two agents of the Secret Service to supervise such force.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Secret Service Division, $7,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Director: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for assay laboratory chemicals, fuel, materials, balances, weights, stationery (not to exceed $700), books, periodicals, specimens of coins, ores, and travel and other expenses incident to the examination of mints, visiting mints for the purpose of superintending the annual settlement, and for the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, $168,000.

Transportation of bullion and coin: For transportation of bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories, $12,800, including compensation of temporary employees and other necessary expenses.

Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices: For compensation of officers and employees of the mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; and Denver, Colorado; the assay offices at New York, New York; and Seattle, Washington, and the bullion depositories at Fort Knox, Kentucky; and West Point, New York, including necessary personal services for carrying out the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and any Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations issued thereunder, and for incidental and contingent expenses, including traveling expenses, stationery (not to exceed $2,900), new machinery and repairs, arms and ammunition, purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards, protective devices, and their maintenance, training of employees in use of firearms and protective devices, purchase of two and the maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, cases and enameling for medals manufactured, net wastage in melting and refining and in coining departments, loss on sale of sweeps arising from the treatment of bullion and the manufacture of coins, not to exceed $500 for the expenses of the annual assay commission, and not exceeding $1,000 for the acquisition, at the dollar face amount or otherwise, of specimen and rare coins, including United States and foreign gold coins and pieces of gold used as, or in lieu of, money, and ores, for addition to the Government's collection of such coins, pieces, and ores; $5,500,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Bureau of the Mint, $7,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For the Director of Procurement and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field service, and for miscellaneous expenses, including office supplies and materials, stationery (not to exceed $27,500), purchase of motortrucks and maintenance and operation of such trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegrams, telephone service, traveling expenses, office equipment, fuel, light, electric current, and other expenses for carrying into effect regulations governing the procurement, warehousing, and distribution by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department of property, equipment, stores, and supplies in the District of Columbia and in the field (including not to exceed $500 to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used by the Procurement Division), $1,190,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed during the fiscal year 1945 to transfer to this appropriation from any appropriations or funds available to the several departments and establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 such amounts as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not to exceed the sum of (a) the amount of the annual compensation of employees who may be transferred or detailed to the Procurement Division, respectively, from any such department or establishment, where the transfer or detail of such employees is incident to a transfer of a function or functions to that Division and (b) such amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine to be necessary for expenses other than personal services incident to the proper carrying out of functions so transferred: *Provided further*, That when there has been or shall be transferred from any agency of the Government to the Procurement Division any function of warehousing, and the agency from which such function is being transferred is authorized at the time of such transfer to perform functions of procurement, warehousing, or distribution of property, equipment, stores, or supplies for non-Federal agencies the Procurement Division is authorized during the fiscal year 1945 to continue the performance of such functions for such non-Federal agencies where such functions are to be discontinued by the agency from which the warehousing function has been transferred, and the receipts, including surcharge, for all issues to and all advances by all non-Federal agencies shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That payments during the fiscal year 1945 to the general supply fund for materials, and supplies (including fuel), and services, and overhead expenses for all issues shall be made on the books of the Treasury Department by transfer and counterwarrants prepared by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and countersigned by the Comptroller General, such warrants to be based solely on itemized invoices prepared by the Procurement Division at issue prices to be fixed by the Director of Procurement: *Provided further*, That advances received pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 686) from departments and establishments of the United States Government and the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available from the general supply fund for per-

sonal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed $1,250,000: *Provided further*, That per diem employees engaged in work in connection with operations of the fuel yards may be paid rates of pay approved by the Secretary of the Treasury not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the term "fuel" shall be held to include "fuel oil": *Provided further*, That the reconditioning and repair of surplus property and equipment for disposition or reissue to Government service, may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund: *Provided further*, That all orders for printing and binding for the Treasury Department, exclusive of work performed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and exclusive of such printing and binding as may under existing law be procured by field offices under authorization of the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be placed by the Director of Procurement in accord with the provisions of existing law.

Repairs to typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) in the Government service in the District of Columbia and areas adjacent thereto may be made at cost by the Procurement Division, payment therefor to be effected by charging the proper appropriation and crediting the general supply fund.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1945 for the purchase, within the continental limits of the United States, of any standard typewriting machines (except bookkeeping, billing, and electric machines) at a price in excess of the following for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths to wit: Ten inches (correspondence models), $70; twelve inches, $75; fourteen inches, $77.50; sixteen inches, $82.50; eighteen inches, $87.50; twenty inches, $94; twenty-two inches, $95; twenty-four inches, $97.50; twenty-six inches, $103.50; twenty-eight inches, $104; thirty inches, $105; thirty-two inches, $107.50; or, for standard typewriting machines distinctively quiet in operation, the maximum prices shall be as follows for models with carriages which will accommodate paper of the following widths, to wit: Ten inches, $80; twelve inches, $85; fourteen inches, $90; eighteen inches, $95.

Federal property utilization: For necessary expenses of the Procurement Division in connection with the transportation, handling, warehousing, safeguarding, rehabilitating, transferring to Government agencies, and otherwise disposing of supplies and equipment, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stationery (not to exceed $45,000), purchase (including exchange) of books of reference and periodicals, printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), and advertising, $6,250,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Procurement Division, including printed forms and miscellaneous items for general use of the Treasury Department, the cost of transportation to field offices of printed and bound material and the cost of necessary packing boxes and packing materials, $150,000, together with not to exceed $4,000 to be transferred from the general supply fund, Treasury Department.

Appropriations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), for the payment of travel expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business and per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business by the Treasury Department as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis.

No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act.

This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following sums are appropriated in conformity with the Act of July 2, 1836 (5 U. S. C. 380, 39 U. S. C. 786), for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For the Postmaster General and other personal services in the office of the Postmaster General in the District of Columbia, $278,500.

SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For personal services in the District of Columbia in bureaus and offices of the Post Office Department in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively:

Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, $40,430.
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, $787,500.
Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, $648,100.
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, $1,013,000.
Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, $560,000.
Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, $140,000.
Office of the chief inspector, $341,233.
Office of the purchasing agent, $69,000.
Bureau of Accounts, $318,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses; including stationery and blank books, index and guide cards, folders and binding devices, purchase of free penalty envelopes; telegraph and telephone service, furniture and filing cabinets and repairs thereto; purchase of tools and electrical supplies; maintenance of two motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles; floor coverings; postage stamps for correspondence addressed abroad, which is not exempt under article 49 of the Buenos Aires Convention of the Universal Postal Union; purchase and

exchange of lawbooks, and books of reference; newspapers, not exceeding $200; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings or conventions concerned with postal affairs, when incurred on the written authority of the Postmaster General, not exceeding $2,000; and expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, not exceeding $1,200; and other expenses not otherwise provided for; $131,900.

For printing and binding for the Post Office Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $1,350,000.

Appropriations hereinafter made for the field service of the Post Office Department, except as otherwise provided, shall not be expended for any of the purposes hereinbefore provided for on account of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of the Postal Office Department and Postal Service, when traveling on official business, may be paid from the appropriations for the service in connection with which the travel is performed, and appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available therefor: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereinafter made, except such as are exclusively for payment of compensation, shall be immediately available for expenses in connection with the examination of estimates for appropriations in the field including per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses of subsistence.

Field Service, Post Office Department

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Travel expenses, Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General: For travel and miscellaneous expenses in the Postal Service, offices of the Postmaster General and Assistant Postmasters General, $3,000.

Personal or property damage claims: To enable the Postmaster General to pay claims for damages, occurring during the fiscal year 1945, or in prior fiscal years, to persons or property in accordance with the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved June 16, 1921 (5 U. S. C. 392), as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1934 (48 Stat. 1207), $75,000.

Adjusted losses and contingencies: To enable the Postmaster General to pay to postmasters, Navy mail clerks, and assistant Navy mail clerks or credit them with the amount ascertained to have been lost or destroyed during the fiscal year 1945, or prior fiscal years, through burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty resulting from no fault or negligence on their part, as authorized by the Act approved March 17, 1882, as amended, $55,000.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For salaries of fifteen inspectors in charge of divisions and seven hundred and ninety-five inspectors, $3,273,400.

Traveling and miscellaneous expenses: For traveling expenses of inspectors, inspectors in charge, the chief post-office inspector, and the assistant chief post-office inspector, and for the traveling expenses

of four clerks performing stenographic and clerical assistance to post-office inspectors in the investigation of important fraud cases; for tests, exhibits, documents, photographs, office, and other necessary expenses incurred by post-office inspectors in connection with their official investigations, including necessary miscellaneous expenses of division headquarters, and not to exceed $500 for books of reference needed in the operation of the Post Office Inspection Service, $962,133: *Provided*, That not exceeding $14,600 of this sum shall be available for transfer by the Postmaster General to other departments and independent establishments for chemical and other investigations.

Clerks, division headquarters: For compensation of three hundred and forty-three clerks at division headquarters and other posts of duty of post-office inspectors, $1,026,716.

Payment of rewards: For payment of rewards for the detection, arrest, and conviction of post-office burglars, robbers, highway mail robbers, and persons mailing or causing to be mailed any bomb, infernal machine, or mechanical, chemical, or other device or composition which may ignite, or explode, $55,000: *Provided*, That rewards may be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General, when an offender of the classes mentioned was killed in the act of committing the crime or in resisting lawful arrest: *Provided further*, That no part of this sum shall be used to pay any rewards at rates in excess of those specified in Post Office Department Order 15142, dated February 19, 1941: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated not to exceed $20,000 may be expended in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the postal laws and for services and information looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For compensation to postmasters, including compensation as postmaster to persons who, pending the designation of an acting postmaster, assume and properly perform the duties of postmaster in the event of a vacancy in the office of postmaster of the third or fourth class, and for allowances for rent, light, fuel, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, $65,800,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, $11,128,500.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, including auxiliary clerk hire at summer and winter post offices, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and substitutes, $309,970,500.

Contract station service: For contract station service, $2,700,000.

Separating mails: For separating mails at third- and fourth-class post offices, $491,500.

Unusual conditions: For unusual conditions at post offices, $800,000.

Clerks, third-class post offices: For allowances to third-class post offices to cover the cost of clerical services, $11,500,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For miscellaneous items necessary and incidental to the operation and pro-

tection of post offices of the first and second classes, and the business conducted in connection therewith, not provided for in other appropriations, $2,820,000.

Village delivery service: For village delivery service in towns and villages having post offices of the second or third class, and in communities adjacent to cities having city delivery, $1,261,000.

Detroit River service: For Detroit River postal service, $11,960.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For carfare and bicycle allowance, including special-delivery carfare, cost of transporting carriers by privately owned automobiles to and from their routes, at rates not exceeding regular streetcar or bus fare, and purchase, maintenance, and exchange of bicycles, $1,670,000.

City delivery carriers: For pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, $199,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For fees to special-delivery messengers, $15,750,000.

Rural Delivery Service: For pay of rural carriers, auxiliary carriers, substitutes for rural carriers on annual and sick leave, clerks in charge of rural stations, and tolls and ferriage, Rural Delivery Service, and for the incidental expenses thereof, $107,690,000, of which not less than $200,000 shall be available for extensions and new service.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-route service: For inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established offices, $19,600,000.

Star Route and Air Mail Service, Alaska: For inland transportation by Star Route and Air Mail Service in Alaska, $500,000.

Powerboat service: For inland transportation by steamboat or other powerboat routes, including ship, steamboat, and way letters, $570,000.

Railroad transportation and mail messenger service: For inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail messenger service, $138,180,000: *Provided*, That separate accounts be kept of the amount expended for mail messenger service.

Railway Mail Service: For fifteen division superintendents, fifteen assistant division superintendents, two assistant superintendents at large, one hundred and twenty chief clerks, one hundred and twenty assistant chief clerks, clerks in charge of sections in the offices of division superintendents, railway postal clerks, substitute railway postal clerks, joint employees, and laborers in the Railway Mail Service, $80,248,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, $4,075,000.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For actual and necessary expenses, general superintendent and assistant general superintendent, division superintendents, assistant division superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, and assistant chief clerks, Railway Mail Service, and railway postal clerks, while actually traveling on business of the Post Office Department and away from their several designated headquarters, $64,000.

Railway Mail Service, miscellaneous expenses: For rent, light, heat, fuel, telegraph, miscellaneous and office expenses, telephone service, badges for railway postal clerks, rental of space for terminal railway post offices for the distribution of mails when the furnishing of space for such distribution cannot, under the Postal Laws and Regulations, properly be required of railroad companies without additional compensation, and for equipment and miscellaneous items necessary to terminal railway post offices, $400,000.

Electric-car service: For electric-car service, $230,000.

Foreign mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails, except by aircraft, $575,000.

Balance due foreign countries: For balances due foreign countries, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $2,250,000.

Indemnities, international mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of international mail in accordance with convention, treaty, or agreement stipulations, fiscal year 1945 and prior years, $8,000.

Foreign air-mail transportation: For transportation of foreign mails by aircraft, as authorized by law, including the transportation of mail by aircraft between Seattle, Washington, and Fairbanks, Alaska, via intermediate points, $3,785,000.

Domestic Air Mail Service: For the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, as authorized by law, and for the incidental expenses thereof including travel expenses, and including not to exceed $55,100 for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, $35,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, special-delivery stamps, books of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and for coiling of stamps, and including not to exceed $26,150 for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, and for expenses of agency, $6,036,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For payment of limited indemnity for the injury or loss of pieces of domestic registered matter, insured and collect-on-delivery mail, and for failure to remit collect-on-delivery charges, $1,500,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, $300,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies: For stationery for the Postal Service, including the money-order and registry system; and also for the purchase of supplies for the Postal Savings System, including rubber stamps, canceling devices, certificates, envelopes, and stamps for use in evidencing deposits, and free penalty envelopes; and for the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized by the Act of June 25, 1910 (39 U. S. C. 760); for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, including the purchase and

repair of furniture, package boxes, posts, trucks, baskets, satchels, straps, letter-box paint, baling machines, perforating machines, stamp vending and postage meter devices, duplicating machines, printing presses, directories, cleaning supplies, and the manufacture, repair, and exchange of equipment, the erection and painting of letter-box equipment, and for the purchase and repair of presses and dies for use in the manufacture of letter boxes; for postmarking, rating, money-order stamps, and electrotype plates and repairs to same; metal, rubber, and combination type, dates and figures, type holders, ink pads for canceling and stamping purposes, and for the purchase of time recorders, letter balances, scales (exclusive of dormant or built-in platform scales in Federal buildings), test weights, and miscellaneous articles purchased and furnished directly to the Postal Service, including complete equipment and furniture for post offices in leased and render quarters; for the purchase (including exchange), repair, and replacement of arms and miscellaneous items necessary for the protection of the mails; for miscellaneous expenses in the preparation and publication of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints, including tracing for photolithographic reproduction; for other expenditures necessary and incidental to post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and offices of the fourth class having or to have rural-delivery service, and for letter boxes; for the purchase of atlases and geographical and technical works not to exceed $1,500; for wrapping twine and tying devices; for expenses incident to the shipment of supplies, including hardware, boxing, packing, and not exceeding $75,500 for the pay of employees in connection therewith in the District of Columbia; for rental, purchase, exchange, and repair of canceling machines and motors, mechanical mail-handling apparatus, accident prevention, and other labor-saving devices, including cost of power in rented buildings and miscellaneous expenses of installation and operation of same, including not to exceed $38,900 for salaries of thirteen traveling mechanicians, and for traveling expenses, $3,900,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may authorize the sale to the public of post-route maps and rural-delivery maps or blueprints at the cost of printing and 10 per centum thereof added.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For the purchase, manufacture, and repair of mail bags and other mail containers and attachments, mail locks, keys, chains, tools, machinery, and material necessary for same, and for incidental expenses pertaining thereto; material, machinery, and tools necessary for the manufacture and repair of such other equipment for the Postal Service as may be deemed expedient; accident prevention; for the expenses of maintenance and repair of the mail bag equipment shops building and equipment, including fuel, light, power, and miscellaneous supplies and services; maintenance of grounds; for compensation to labor employed in the equipment shops and in the operation, care, maintenance, and protection of the equipment shops building, grounds, and equipment, $2,370,000, of which not to exceed $884,495 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That out of this appropriation the Postmaster General is authorized to use as much of the sum, not exceeding $15,000, as may be deemed necessary for the purchase of material and the manufac-

ture in the equipment shops of such small quantities of distinctive equipments as may be required by other executive departments; and for service in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or other island possessions.

Rent, light, fuel, and water: For rent, light, fuel, and water, for first-, second-, and third-class post offices, and the cost of advertising for lease proposals for such offices, $10,700,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York City: For rental of not exceeding twenty-eight miles of pneumatic tubes, hire of labor, communication service, electric power, and other expenses for transmission of mail in the city of New York including the Borough of Brooklyn, $572,900: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902, May 27, 1908, and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall not be applicable hereto.

Pneumatic-tube service, Boston: For the rental of not exceeding two miles of pneumatic tubes, not including labor and power in operating the same, for the transmission of mail in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, $24,000: *Provided*, That the provisions not inconsistent herewith of the Acts of April 21, 1902 (39 U. S. C. 423), and May 27, 1908 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other similar devices shall be applicable hereto.

Vehicle service: For vehicle service; the hire of vehicles; the rental of garage facilities; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, including the repair of vehicles owned by, or under the control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the Postal Service; accident prevention; the hire of supervisors, clerical assistance, mechanics, drivers, garagemen, and such other employees as may be necessary in providing vehicles and vehicle service for use in the collection, transportation, delivery, and supervision of the mail, and United States official mail and messenger service, $20,750,000: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may, in his disbursement of this appropriation, apply a part thereof to the leasing of quarters for the housing of Government-owned motor vehicles at a reasonable annual rental for a term not exceeding ten years: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General may purchase and maintain from this appropriation such tractors and trailer trucks as may be required in the operation of the vehicle service: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for maintenance or repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for use in connection with the administrative work of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia.

Transportation of equipment and supplies: For the transportation and delivery of equipment, materials, and supplies for the Post Office Department and Postal Service by freight, express, or motor transportation, and other incidental expenses, $300,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Operating force: For personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, including the Washington Post Office

and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, operated by the Post Office Department, together with the grounds thereof and the equipment and furnishings therein, including telephone operators for the operation of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switchboard equipment in such buildings jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, $30,000,000: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rates of compensation for the mechanical labor force be in excess of the rates current at the time and in the place where such services are employed.

Operating supplies, public buildings: For fuel, steam, gas, and electric current for lighting, heating, and power purposes, water, ice, lighting supplies, removal of ashes and rubbish, snow and ice, cutting grass and weeds, washing towels, telephone service for custodial forces, and for miscellaneous services and supplies, accident prevention, vacuum cleaners, tools and appliances and repairs thereto, for the operation of completed and occupied public buildings and grounds, including mechanical and electrical equipment, but not the repair thereof, operated by the Post Office Department, including the Washington Post Office and the Customhouse Building in the District of Columbia, and for the transportation of articles and supplies authorized herein, $6,000,000: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall not be available for personal services except for work done by contract, or for temporary job labor under exigency not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for telephone service in public buildings under his administration by means of telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone switching equipment jointly serving in each case two or more governmental activities, where he determines that joint service is economical and in the interest of the Government, and to secure reimbursement for the cost of such joint service from available appropriations for telephone expenses of the bureaus and offices receiving the same.

Furniture, carpets, and safes, public buildings: For the procurement, including transportation, of furniture, carpets, safes, safe and vault protective devices, and repairs of same, for use in public buildings which are now, or may hereafter be, operated by the Post Office Department, $550,000: *Provided*, That excepting expenditures for labor for or incidental to the moving of equipment from or into public buildings, the foregoing appropriation shall not be used for personal services except for work done under contract or for temporary job labor under exigency and not exceeding at one time the sum of $100 at any one building: *Provided further*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan of furniture.

Scientific investigations: In the disbursement of appropriations contained in this title for the field service of the Post Office Department the Postmaster General may transfer to the Bureau of Standards not to exceed $20,000 for scientific investigations in connection with the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies necessary in the maintenance and operation of the Postal Service.

Deficiency in postal revenues: If the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made under title II of this Act, a sum equal to such deficiency in the revenues of such Department is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply such deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General.

This title may be cited as the "Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service" approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 303. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1945".

Approved April 22, 1944.